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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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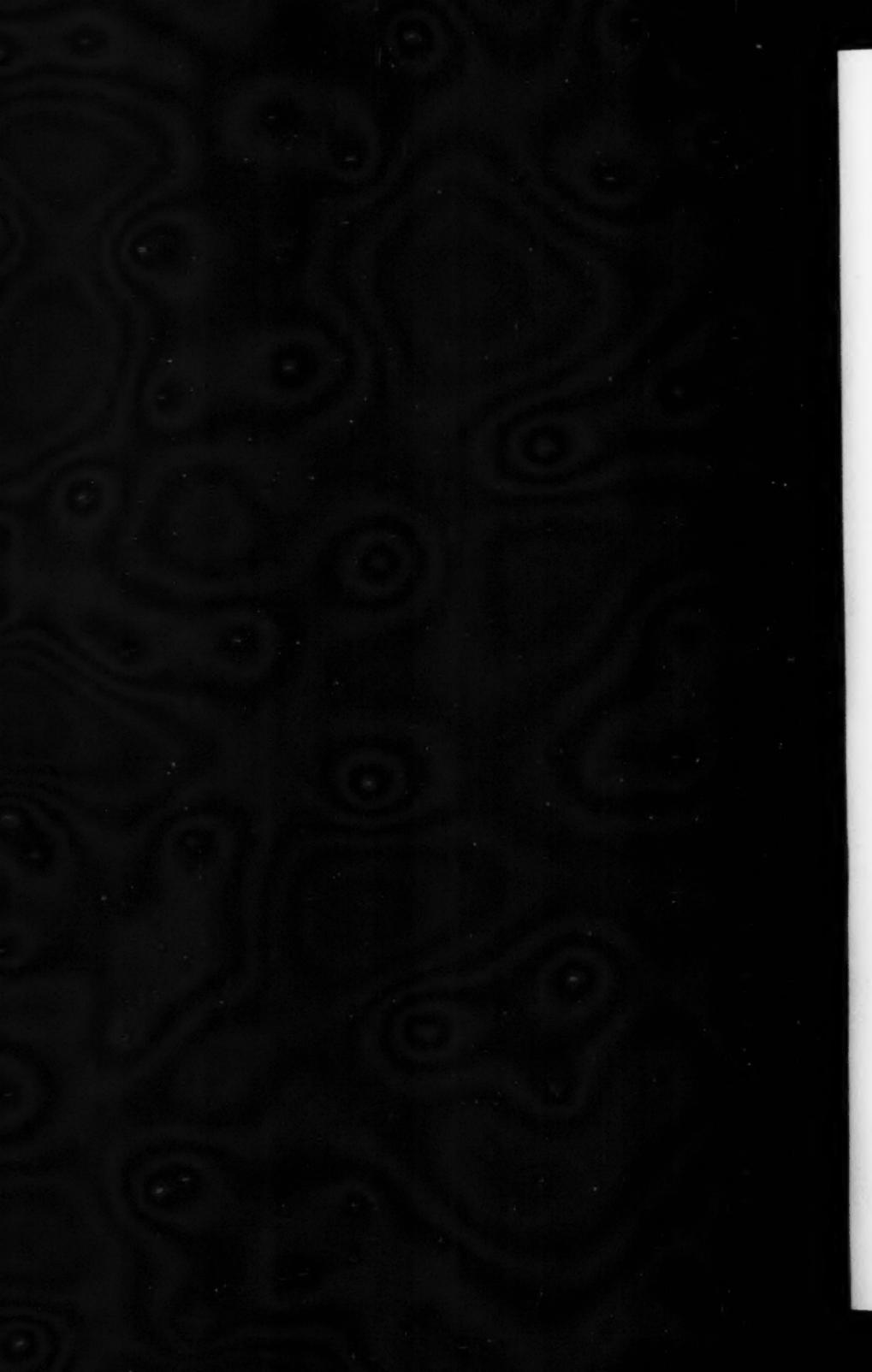
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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

8982 Libraries in the early Islamic world, A. S. Qasimi. *J. Univ. Peshawar*, (6) January 1958, 1-15. Bibliog.

Traces the rise and development of public and private libraries from the beginning of the Ummayya period (661 A.D.) to about the end of the Abbasi Caliphate (1225 A.D.). Several individual libraries are described and there is a general section on libraries in Spain, Egypt and other countries at one time under the Muslim rule. The concluding section gives some of the reasons for the destruction of these great libraries and a brief account of what has survived.

8983 Oxford College libraries in the sixteenth century, N. R. Ker. *Bodleian Lib. Rec.*, 6 (3) January 1959, 459-515. References.

The picture of early college libraries has to be pieced together from evidence in the books which have survived bearing the name of the college, donor's name, date, inscriptions, and also from the bindings and the marks of having been chained. Benefactors' books, giving lists of books acquired; desklists; and accounts of payments for repairs to premises, alterations to shelving, supply of chains, give further evidence. These libraries were in two sections : (i) the circulating collection, about which little is known because the books were dispersed or destroyed; (ii) the chained library. During the years 1500-35 books were chained to lectern-shaped desks 5-6 feet long, holding up to 40 books. The average library contained 500 books. Books were mainly acquired by gift, but colleges sometimes sold some of their silver plate to raise money to buy books, or wrote begging letters, or diverted money collected from students. Between 1535-58 attempts were made to improve the libraries. New books were bought; some of these were better versions of earlier mss. and printings and were substituted for them. After 1558 libraries returned to their former practice of relying on gifts — and many of these are described. During the period 1560-80 more and more Protestant books were received. By 1583 the particular interests of the different colleges are discernible as book buying, including buying abroad, is extended. In 1589 Merton College received a large bequest of more than 200v. and this led to the substitution of the stall-system of flat shelves on which the chained books stood upright for the lectern method. Other college libraries were altered to the stall system in the years up to 1611. At St. John's instead of altering the lectern shelving, a new library with stall shelving was built in 1595-98.

8984 Supplementary notes to *The origins of the English library*, by Raymond Irwin (George Allen & Unwin, 1958). *Univ. London Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers*. (9) 1959, 15 p.

Though this is published in the form of an occasional paper, it is in fact a supplement to one of the author's books. He annotates chapters 2 to 19 inclusive, and makes two additions to the select bibliography.

8985 Librarianship - its philosophy and function, N. C. Chakravarty. *IASLIC Bull.*, 4 (1) March 1959, 10-13.

It is strange that librarianship, despite its long history, has still not evolved an adequate philosophy. The obstacles which make a philosophy so difficult to formulate are : (i) the all-embracing scope of librarianship and (ii) the failure of

its members to fight for and maintain standards. It is suggested that the librarian should have a love of scholarship, a profound faith in truth and a desire to help others to find out truth. The ideal aim of the library movement should be to maintain a perennial supply of books to every home as a contribution towards enriching the total fund of human knowledge.

8986 Library service and its charm, S. R. Ranganathan. *Student Lib.*, (2) December 1958, 3-9.

Discusses the opportunity provided by library science and library service to develop in the librarian sensitiveness to the Identity embracing all knowledge and all beings, to help the librarian to do creative work and to live in an atmosphere of creative impulses, and to make life smooth and free from hazards. Develops the bearing of library service on truth and reticence. Pictures library service as a necessity to make democracy safe. (Author's abstract).

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

8987 Unesco's programme for libraries, 1959-1960. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (4) April 1959, 77-79.

The tenth session of the General Conference of Unesco (Paris, November-December 1958) approved a larger programme than previously, covering aid to international non-governmental organizations—IFLA, IFD and the International Council on Archives ; continuing aid, also, to the development of the international exchange of publications (an enlarged edition of the *Handbook* is scheduled for 1961). Forthcoming work in bibliography and documentation is outlined. The Advisory Committee on Bibliography and that for Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science will be combined in a new committee beginning in 1961. Forthcoming publications on the development of library services are enumerated together with other work in this field. The programmes for participation in the activities of Member States, for Technical Assistance and for the Production of Reading Materials are described.

8988 International Conference on Scientific Information, Washington, 1958, R. R. Shaw. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (4) April 1959, 87-88.

The Conference held in November 1958 brought to fruition two years of planning and organizing work by the Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation of the U.S.A. Some 1,000 people attended and all the continents and 16 different countries were represented. It was a sequel to the Royal Society Conference of 1948 and was designed to summarize the state of scientific information, in particular the storage and retrieval of information. The opening address was given by Sir Lindor Brown, Secretary of the Royal Society. Subjects of discussion by the separate panels were : (1) literature and reference needs of scientists ; (2) abstracting and indexing services ; (3) effectiveness of monographs, compendia and specialized centres ; (4, 5 and 6) organization of information for storage and retrospective search ; (7) responsibilities of government, professional societies, universities and industry with regard to improved information services and research. [Reports in *Aslib Proc.*, 11 (2) February 1959, 37-47 ; *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 4 (1) January 1959, 3-19 ; *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (1) February 1959, 1-5].

8989 Na závěr sjezdu [Summing up the 2nd Congress of Czechoslovak librarians] Josef Hušek. *Knihovník*, 3 (9-10) 1958, 332-335.

Conclusion : Librarians should aim at strengthening of Marxist philosophy and the socialist system by assisting in the development of science and technology and by bringing culture to the masses. *Practical tasks* : Close co-operation with the Party, increased use of political and scientific literature, revision of the stock of public libraries, increase of readership especially among workers and young people, to bring Czech and Slovak libraries to the same level and supply more books to the language minorities, co-ordination of the various libraries into a national system, co-ordination of bibliographical work and of purchase of foreign literature, to complete the basic catalogues in each library and start a union catalogue, to complete the building of the State library, improvement in the political and professional qualifications of librarians, in the quality of professional press and research in library method, to increase the number of voluntary workers. *Needs* : a new library law, centralised planning of new buildings and equipment, better library periodicals and training for librarianship, better status and salaries for librarians, state publishing houses should co-operate with librarians in matters of policy and librarians should have the first choice in book buying, more international contacts, especially with socialist countries.

8990 Tagungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Grossstadtbüchereien [Meetings of the Association of Large City Libraries]. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 9 (2) 1 May 1959, 46-49.

The meeting on December 4th 1958 in Duisberg, was concerned with grading and designation of staff, problems of lack of entrants into the profession, consequences of the 45-hour week, special collections in public libraries. A second meeting in Bochum dealt with literature as a subject for special collection, scientific books in special collections, problems of academic entrants to public libraries. The third meeting in Düsseldorf discussed the responsibilities of city libraries in North Rhine-Westphalia for service to surrounding districts, gifts of books of doubtful value, and how to secure regular discussions.

8991 Theological library associations in Germany and Holland, F. Courtney. *Bull. ABTPL*, (7) November 1958, 3-6.

The German Catholic Library Association was formed in August 1947 at Frankfurt am Main. It has 60 member libraries. Inter-loans are organised through three regions covering West Germany ; duplicates are exchanged and search-lists distributed ; a union catalogue of periodicals is being compiled. In Holland, the Association of the Libraries of Religious Orders and Congregations has a union catalogue of periodicals, exchanges catalogue cards of acquisitions ; has organised the purchase of foreign works and maintains an information service. It also conducts a three-weeks' course in librarianship for the clergy. Bibliographies of the basic requirements for ecclesiastical libraries have been issued and rare theological works have been made available on microfiches.

8992 Research into library and information services, C. W. Hanson, and C. W. Cleverdon. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (12) December 1958, 301-308.

More information is needed on such topics as the type of staff to be employed, and the advisability of keeping a subject card index. Too much co-operation may be found to be a bad thing, since queries tend to get passed on. In the

research task ahead, Aslib should concentrate on a small number of major projects, and have a few minor investigations in hand. The second author then discusses the potentialities of the new committee Aslib has been granted to undertake this research work. (i) A proportion of its own revenue could be diverted to increase its research staff. (ii) Specific projects could be undertaken with funds from outside. (iii) Outside organisations might be encouraged to continue research. (iv) Equipment manufacturers could help, as could also (v) universities, and (vi) personal members.

8993 Presidential address to the Library Association Conference, 1958, Raymond Irwin. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 3-9.

Library work is divided into administrative, technical and clerical sectors and it is important not to overload the library with the machinery of administration. Committees are a necessary part of democracy but they must be given leadership. Conferences are useful occasions for a profession to meet and release tensions but branch and sectional conferences might be more fruitful than a national one. Library routines should be examined and made more economical whilst librarians must be well read bookmen as well as efficient administrators. Librarians are important in the propagation of British ideas throughout the world.

8994 Library seminar on research in the social sciences, January 2-4, 1959. *LASLIC Bull.*, 4 (1) March 1959, 19-36.

The seminar first defined the area of the social sciences, and then discussed a series of ten working papers. A number of propositions were approved. Some of these relate to (i) the best form for a union catalogue ; (ii) the classification and cataloguing of government publications ; (iii) documentation and abstracting ; (iv) co-operation among Indian libraries.

8995 A jubilee in Holland. *Lib. World*, 60 (697) July 1958, 7-8.

An account of a special Joint Conference of the Netherlands Association for Public Libraries and the Netherlands Union of Librarians at The Hague, June 1958, to celebrate 50 years of the work of the former organisation for Dutch public libraries.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF

8996 Bibliotekaruddannelsen 1918-56. [Education of Librarians 1918-56]. Speech at the opening of the building of the Library School of Denmark March 5th 1959, Robert L. Hansen. *Bogens Verden*, 41 (3) May 1959, 140-144.

In 1918 the State Committee for book-collections (later the State Library Inspectorate) opened the first Danish library school by means of an appropriation of 1,000 kroner (L50). In principle the programme for this first school was not much different from that of the later State Library School and also the demands on the pre-education of the apprentices were approximately the same as later : the Higher School Certificate or a teachers' examination with supplementary courses in languages but only one year of practical work in a library.

The term was only 3 months ; from 1922, 5 months and from 1938, 10 months. From 1918-1956 the State Library School has educated 1,014 librarians

(245 men, 769 women). In the beginning the lessons were characterized by the old university education, the lecture, but exercises were held in the chief subjects, Bibliography and Reference, Classification and Cataloguing. The intending librarians represented on the whole a wide cross section of the Danish population except from the most prosperous classes. Looking back it must of course be realized that the education has had its deficiencies both because the preparatory education of the students from so many different libraries was too dissimilar and because the term of 10 months was too short. The librarians, however, have made a profession which has been able to lead Danish public libraries to a level appreciated from all sides, home and abroad. [See also *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (3) March 1959, 66-67].

8997 Danmarks Biblioteksskoles Hus - En nyskabelse [The house of the Library School of Denmark - a new creation] Sven Plovgaard. *Bogens Verden*, 41 (3) May 1959, 145-151. Illus., plans.

From 1956 the Danish Library School became the centre for education of librarians from both the public and the scientific libraries. Now the Library School of Denmark has got its own building, placed in a quiet district of Copenhagen. On all storeys are classrooms of different size and besides there are several rooms for special purposes. On the ground-floor : staff-room, canteen and a music-room ; on the 1st floor the main lecture-hall (140 seats)—which can be divided into two rooms—and offices for administration ; on the 2nd floor reference and bibliography collections, two rooms for typing (5 typewriters) and the office of the librarian attached to the school. On the 3rd floor a special class-room will be used for instruction in the use of audio-visual materials. As the building was originally intended to house small industry firms it had no partitions. The annual rent is 143,000 kroner (£7,150). Total cost of furniture: 140,000 Danish kroner.

8998 Kirjastokoulutuksen asema yhteiskunnassa [Status of library training in society]. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (3) March 1959, 49.

Librarians have right from the beginning been too easily satisfied. Training in librarianship was organized as a secondary occupation of State library officials. On such a basis it has been difficult to create a proper training institute—it was gratifying even when at least one full-time teacher was appointed. However training in librarianship has to be made more comprehensive, and another full-time teacher is necessary. This was also suggested in the estimate of expenditure for 1960.

8999 Arbeitstagung für Ausbildungsleiter an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken [Conference for those responsible for training in academic libraries] Harro Heim. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 9 (1) 1 March 1959, 23-26.

Dr. Sickmann gave the first lecture on the introductory term for intending librarians and the following discussion stressed its importance. Dr. Samulski spoke on the possible form of training in the practical year. Dr. Colmi enlarged on this with special reference to the department responsible for allotting call-marks and bibliographical work. In discussion it was agreed that the trainee must be given experience of cataloguing, allotting call-marks, subject cataloguing, administration, bookbinding and special departments. The

following points arose : trainees should be given a collection of documents and forms used in the library ; they should have some free time for revision ; they should be instructed in the history of the library ; they should be given practice in handwriting. Further exchanges of experiences on the question of trainees were thought desirable.

9000 Büchereischule der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg [Library school of the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg] Elisabeth Propach. *B. u. Bild.*, 11 (5) May 1959, 195-196.

The Hamburg library school began on 5.11.1945, first with courses offered by the public libraries, and since April 1948 as a separate institution under the supervision of the Hamburg school authorities. New developments in public librarianship have required modification of courses, and academic requirements today are high. The present syllabus was drawn up in 1957, and theoretical instruction now lasts for 4 terms as against 3 previously. For examination purposes a special essay must be offered, for the preparation of which some 6 months are allowed. There is an oral examination in 4 subjects, one of which must be selected as a principal subject. These comprise : (1) The theoretic basis of library work (includes educational theory, sociology, psychology, etc.). (2) Library economy. (3) Subject literature (includes information work and general bibliography). (4) Literature. (General literary knowledge and criticism; German literature ; Foreign literature ; Juvenile literature.).

9001 What's the use of cataloguing and classification, F. A. Sharr. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (3) July 1958, 65-67.

Professional training and education has two main aims : to prepare people for the work they are likely to do shortly after training, and to prepare them to solve the professional problems which they will meet later in their careers. From the former point of view the proportion of classification and cataloguing compulsorily required in the Registration Examination is unbalanced. With centralised cataloguing so widely in operation only a minority of candidates will ever become cataloguers, and for the minority who will, the present standard is too low. The subject should be made an optional paper of advanced specialist standard. From the second viewpoint the argument is different but the conclusion the same. A library is a body of records, and librarianship consists of the selection, acquisition and organisation for use of those records. Classification and cataloguing are but two of many aspects of organisation ; they are not the "central art and mystery", since no amount of organisation will make a good library out of badly selected material. A syllabus which devotes three compulsory papers to subjects which do not comprise half of librarianship should be recast.

9002 Professional examinations, Library Association of Ireland. *Leabharlann*, 16 (3) September 1958, 81-96. Bibliog.

The regulations, syllabus and recommended reading for admission to the Professional Register of Fellows of the Library Association of Ireland are set out. There are three main sections : (i) cataloguing and classification ; (ii) library organisation and literary history ; (iii) bibliography, book selection and assistance to readers. A thesis of 5-10,000 words must also be submitted.

9003 Library training in Japan, Kintaro Hattori. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (1) January 1959, 13-14.

In 1954 the University Standards Association of Japan (USAJ) set up minimum requirements of 38 units consisting of : (a) basic courses—outline of library science ; (b) courses in materials—book selection, bibliography ; (c) classification and cataloguing ; (d) administration. The Japan Library School—the only university-level school in Japan to conform to these standards—was established as part of the Faculty of Literature at Keio University, Tokyo, in 1951 with assistance from the United States Government (Director, R. L. Gitler) : 176 students have since graduated. Training for librarianship began in 1921. The history of the Ueno Library School, the only government-supported training institute, is traced from its beginning in 1921 and its work outlined. Other courses in universities and colleges are described. There are also courses for 'teacher-librarians', of whom there were about 11,000 at the end of 1957, and workshops for public librarians. Revision of the library law relating to qualification is being considered.

9004 The 'Krupskaja' State Library Institute, Leningrad, N. Skrypnev. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (4) April 1959, 84-86.

The Institute is one of three of university rank in the USSR. Its development is described from its inception in 1918 onwards. At present there are two faculties : librarianship (the training of librarians and bibliographers for public, children's and school libraries) and education and culture. There are also evening and correspondence sections. Altogether 9,000 specialists have been trained, 4,000 in the past 10 years, 600 in 1958. Over 80% of the students have scholarship grants. All its graduates are given jobs in their special field in libraries of various kinds throughout the USSR. Equipment and facilities are extensive. The courses in librarianship and bibliography are described, much emphasis being given to practical work and also to scientific research work which is reviewed in some detail.

9005 School for administrators : the Rutgers Carnegie project, Cecil K. Byrd. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (2) March 1959, 130-133, 153.

Library schools offer only limited training in administration. This has led to the necessity for learning on the spot and to haphazard development. Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service experimented with several types of administration training courses for practising librarians. The most recent school, lasting twelve weeks and attended by eight librarians, aimed to help practising library administrators in furthering the understanding of management functions in research libraries, to increase knowledge of administrative skills, and to increase their effectiveness in supervisory posts. Of the twelve weeks, three were devoted to seminars, seven to field work and two to visits. Each participant surveyed a particular problem in a particular library, e.g. centralization of science libraries at Johns Hopkins University; selective acquisition at Yale University.

9006 Meeting the needs of foreign students, Dorothy Collings. *Lib. J.*, 83 (19) November 1st 1958, 3064-66.

Since 1956 Columbia University's School of Library Service has conducted an annual one-semester graduate study course in comparative librarianship for

foreign students. The aim of the courses is to study library systems of selected countries, to gain insight into students' own library situation and to advance international co-operation in the field of library development. The success of the seminars has led a government agency to undertake a workshop on similar lines. First held in 1958 this was designed for foreign students finishing their professional education in the United States. It is to become an annual event.

9007 Library teaching program, Richard L. Darling. *Lib. J.*, 83 (17) October 1st 1958, 2625-27.

A special course inaugurated at Montana State University aims to eliminate deficiencies in library training for teachers. The course is given both to teachers and student teachers to enable them to relate the library to their teaching, encourage reading and show what co-operation they should give to and expect from the library. A review of the use of books and libraries is given and guidance in the preparation of bibliographies and presentation of material. This is followed by a study of typical school library materials and incorporates a major work project. A number of books and pamphlets used in the course are listed.

9008 Visual aids in librarianship, Walter F. Broome. *Asst. Lib.*, 52 (3) March 1959, 55-61.

A revised list of subjects available for loan or purchase on slides, filmstrips, and films, together with the names and addresses of distributors.

9009 Lifting the lid : observations on some of the causes of discontent amongst public library staffs, Peter D. Pocklington. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 39-47.

There has been discussion of the difficulties of recruitment, but the most serious factor now is the loss of young, qualified librarians to special libraries, to other countries, and to other professions. One reason for this is the low salaries paid in local government and especially the gradings applied in libraries which reflect the status of the library in the authorities' estimation. Too many posts are advertised at inadequate salaries and too many appointments are "fixed". Candidates are not always treated courteously and informed as to the eventual appointment. Five suggestions for improvement are made which depend on an understanding attitude from the authorities.

9010 Staff training : an aspect of public relations, Felicity Page. *Lib. World*, 60 (707) May 1959, 241-242.

The library service is judged by the member of staff with whom the reader deals, and assistants should be efficiently trained in all aspects of their duties, given a sense of purpose and the chance to work in different departments. They should be afforded opportunities to express their ideas at staff meetings, and encouraged in their professional education. Potential librarians often spend a disproportionate amount of time on repetitive routine work and so gain little real experience. To overcome the resultant frustration and boredom felt by many juniors, staff should be recruited at two levels : (i) those whose apprenticeship will lead to further training ; and (ii) those satisfied with routine duties and taking pride in their accomplishment. Such division of staff operates in Denmark and the United States, where the status of the public librarian is higher than in this country because he is able to devote more time to professional duties.

Staff training along these lines is needed in municipal libraries although it is difficult to organise in small isolated branches.

9011 Work-study and the trainee program, Robert D. Leigh. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 33 (3) November 1958, 219-222.

At a one-day conference at Columbia University, New York, librarians discussed the relation of theoretical training and practical experience. Five main topics are summarised : (i) recruitment and selection of students and trainees ; (ii) the library's training of trainees ; (iii) the scheduling of training hours of employment and of library school classes ; (iv) library and library school reports and records ; (v) recognition of the trainee experiment in promotion and degree requirements.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

9012 Some basic problems in libraries, Keyes D. Metcalf. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7, (4) October 1958, 111-118.

There are three facts of library life : (i) libraries tend to grow ; (ii) as they grow administrative costs increase ; (iii) the better the service given, the greater the demands made upon it. In consequence libraries tend to be in trouble financially and eight different problems arise all of which involve expenditure. (i) Acquisitions. The large research libraries, the most expensive kinds of libraries, do not select books systematically. No library can have everything ; a selection must be made. (ii) Cataloguing. Must decide what the catalogue is to do and then catalogue for that purpose. (iii) Service. Is too much done for readers in some libraries ? They should be taught to help themselves and thus save staff and release more money for books. (iv) Staff. More efforts must be made to recruit and train staff and to get adequate salaries if staff are to be retained. (v) Organisation. This is more important in very large libraries where it becomes a matter of big business. (vi) Space. The fullest possible use must be made of the accommodation there is. (vii) Problem of cost depends on persuading people that libraries are worthwhile. (viii) Co-operation can save money and help to persuade those in control that the library is being run economically.

9013 Trends of library development in Africa, S. B. Aje. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (4) April 1959, 87-89. References.

Modern library development in Africa owes its impetus to the Unesco Seminar held at Ibadan, Nigeria, in 1953. In the Union of South Africa the modern library movement dates back to 1928. Trends in Egypt, Ghana, East Africa and Nigeria are discussed. Factors which had previously handicapped development are now being resolved, particularly in the countries which are attaining political independence. The problems of illiteracy, inadequate transport, climate and book pests are being met and attractive service conditions are being offered for qualified library staff.

9014 Libraries in British West Africa : a report of a survey for the Carnegie Corporation of New York, October-November 1957, Harold Lancour. *Univ. Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers*, (53) October 1958, 1-32.

The survey was undertaken to evaluate requests for financial aid for library development from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia. After a general introduction to the geography and people of these countries the report deals with university, college, public, school and special libraries in turn, describing buildings, bookstocks and staff. In the summary and recommendations special attention is paid to the training of personnel in the belief that they are the key to future progress.

9015 II. celostátní sjezd československých knihovníků [2nd Congress of Czechoslovak librarians, Bratislava, 1958]. *Knihovník*, 3 (9-10) 1958, 273-341.

Czechoslovakia has a total of 60,000 libraries with a stock of 50m. volumes. The 2nd Congress in Bratislava in October 1958 reviewed the progress made since the 1st Congress in 1948 and discussed the tasks of the profession as a whole and of individual sections : State scientific libraries (stock of 8m. books), libraries of the Academy of Science (66 libraries), university libraries (4½m. books), public libraries (18 m. books, 1,600,000 readers, total annual issue 31m.), school libraries (20,000 libraries, 10m. books), technical libraries (1,800 libraries, 3½m. books), trade union libraries (11,000 libraries, 8m. books), libraries of the armed forces (3m. books), museum libraries (3½m. books, 1½m. literary documents), health administration libraries (1,600 libraries).

9016 Spolupráce lidových a vědeckých knihoven v jednotné soustavě [Co-operation of public and scientific libraries in the national library system] Kamil Groh. *Knihovník*, 4 (4) 1959, 116-121.

The Central Council for Librarianship, founded in 1955 as an advisory body to the Ministry of Culture, co-ordinates the work of public and scientific libraries. On the regional level co-ordination is carried out by the District Library Councils. The co-operation takes the form of interloans, centralised cataloguing, publication of bibliographies. Specialists from scientific libraries help the public libraries with various extension activities, such as lectures and discussions. Both types of libraries contribute to the work of the Central Council for Library Method which has as its task the improvement of library technique.

9017 Purchasing center for West German libraries, Dietrich Vorwerk. *Lib. J.*, 83 (21) December 1st 1958, 3390-92. Illus.

(See LSA 7792). This Centre, established by Wilhelm Schroder and Herbert Eisentrant in 1947 and originally based on the Leipzig Centre for West German libraries operates as a private company and member of the Borseverein. The Centre gives a pre-binding service to libraries and maintains a wholesale stock of about 2,800 books in special bindings. Uniformity is eliminated by incorporating the book jacket in the binding. Publications include the *Buchanzeiger für Öffentliche Büchereien*—a book review digest, and weekly lists of books available at the Centre. Library equipment, catalogue cards and furniture are designed and distributed and a book repair shop has recently been established.

9018 The Danish bibliographical office, Palle Birkelund. *Lib. J.*, 84 (5) March 1st 1959, 708-711.

The Bibliographical Bureau of Denmark is a private institution established in 1954 but which existed from 1939 as the Bibliographical Bureau of the public libraries. Its main functions are : central cataloguing and the distribution of cards ; assistance in the preparation of the Danish National Bibliography ; the publication of a number of indexes and lists including the annual index to Danish periodicals, and index of articles in Danish newspapers, the annual *Dania Polyglotta*, a bibliography of government publications, a library year book and model lists of books for smaller Danish public libraries. The Bureau helps to maintain the standard of public libraries by selecting, binding and cataloguing books for libraries newly established. Central bookbinding (200,000v. a year) is done for the whole Danish library system at very reasonable charges. The economy of the Bureau is based on its publishing activities. There is a staff of 25, including 7 librarians.

9019 Library services in Britain, Nature, 183 (4671) 9 May 1959, 1287-90.

Although expenditure on library services in British universities increased by over 64% between 1951-2 and 1956-7, it was still only 3.9% of total university expenditure in 1957, and there is no sense of urgency in dealing with the problem of book provision for the increasing numbers of students. Adequate library services for universities and technical colleges can only be provided by an efficient national lending library system. The National Lending Library for Science, and DSIR's regional offices can do much to help with the problem for scientific material, but the functions of the NLL, the British Museum and the Science Library need to be co-ordinated. The now-abandoned 'Science Centre' plan had many of the advantages in the exploitation of information which are possessed by the National Science Foundation in Washington. The absence of any high-level realisation of the value of library services in the United Kingdom is discouraging, and though the recommendations of the Roberts Committee are praiseworthy its failure to consider the development of commercial and technical libraries (as at Sheffield) is to be deplored.

9020 Libraries in the U.S.S.R., Edward Dudley. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (5) May 1959, 111-115.

The apparent lack of interest shown by British librarians in Soviet library services may be traced to three main factors : the difficulty of language, the scarcity in Britain of printed material on Soviet librarianship, and, possibly, lack of curiosity, prompted in some cases by distaste for the Soviet political system. There is a need for systematic acquisition and reviewing of material on Soviet librarianship. 'Suggested reading' (mostly in English) covers the following : (1) general accounts of Soviet library services ; (2) national libraries ; (3) public libraries ; (4) bibliographical services ; (5) publishing ; (6) classification and cataloguing ; (7) professional education.

9021 Goals for action of the American Library Association adopted January 29, 1959, by the ALA Council. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (4) April 1959, 277-279.

Eight tenets with explanatory notes are given, summarising the standards of service needed in the country : (i) library collections and services for every

educational institution that will support the instructional programme and stimulate reading and continued self-education ; (ii) public library service that will help every American to be an informed citizen and achieve full self-development ; (iii) availability of the reference and bibliographic services and research materials needed at various levels of enterprise in all communities ; (iv) strengthening of the library profession ; (v) increased participation in the development of libraries and librarianship throughout the world ; (vi) improvement of library methods ; (vii) continued defence of freedom of the press ; (viii) vigorous programmes of public relations to make the American public increasingly aware of the contributions of libraries to our society.

9022 Federal legislative policy of the American Library Association adopted January 29, 1959, by the ALA council. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (4) April 1959, 279-283.

(i) Improvement financially of the Library of Congress and U.S. Office of Education, Libraries Services Branch ; (ii) carrying out 1956 Library Services Act ; (iii) extension of depository libraries for federal documents ; (iv) extension of services to handicapped groups ; (v) libraries should be included in public works programmes and should be eligible to receive surplus federal property ; (vi) relaxed postal rates, customs and international regulations and inland revenue taxation affecting libraries ; (vii) make the copyright law international ; (viii) federal aid to be given to education and libraries ; (ix) improvement of personnel structure and exchange posts ; (x) international programmes to support Unesco, make U.S. information libraries more common, give technical assistance to undeveloped countries ; (xi) promote intellectual freedom.

9023 Library resources : the professional responsibility, Vernon W. Clapp. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 3-11. Biblio.

The Chairman of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., in an address to the Resources and Technical Services Division of the A.L.A. reviews the efforts made in the United States since the start of World War II to organise both physically and bibliographically the library resources of the country.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

9024 Der auswärtige Leihverkehr in Nordrhein-Westfalen im Rechnungsjahr 1957-58 [Inter-library lending in North Rhine-Westphalia 1957-58] Werner Krieg. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen) N.F. 8 (4) 1 December 1958, 199-208. Tables.

(See LSA 7709). Although by the end of the year 127 libraries were in the scheme, statistics are to hand for only 89 since questionnaires were not sent to those joining later. 161,681 requests for loans were received and 103,837 were sent out, both inside and outside the state ; 91,005v. were lent and 96,539v. were borrowed. Again this shows an increase on the previous year. The lower figure for requests received is due to the differentiation now made at Cologne U.L. between requests for volumes and requests for locations from the union catalogue. Little can be inferred about the working of the subject specialisation scheme in this second year, except that it is not yet being sufficiently

taken into account. Other tables give figures for books lent by the München-Gladbach library to each of the other libraries in the scheme and for those borrowed from them.

9025 The work of the Scottish Central Library, M. C. Pottinger. *SLA News*, (28) March-May 1958, 12-15. Photo.

The Central Library for Students in London was formed in 1916; the Scottish Central Library for Students followed in 1921. During the 1930's the Regional Library Bureaux were set up in England and Wales, but in Scotland legislation deterred interlibrary loans until 1945. However a Scottish Union Catalogue had been in formation since 1939 and in 1953 the Bureau was dissolved and its functions transferred to the S.C.L. The aims are : (i) to maintain a stock of books (now 35,000v.) to supplement the resources of Scottish libraries ; (ii) to facilitate interlibrary loans through the means of the Union Catalogue which now records the location of over 1m. copies of books in over 40 Scottish libraries. New entries are checked at the rate of 1,000 a day. (iii) To provide bibliographical information by means of a comprehensive collection of bibliographies, the British Museum and the Library of Congress catalogues. (iv) To take such other action as will facilitate access to books and the development of co-operation. Examples are : a union list of *Scottish newspapers held in Scottish libraries*, 1956 ; a union list of Scottish family histories in Scottish libraries (in progress) ; studies of co-operative book acquisition and of book storage.

9026 Automation and inter-library co-operation, D. Davinson. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (3) March 1959, 65-66.

The time-lag in the provision of information, from requests to fulfilment, should be measured in terms of minutes, not of days. Hence the need for more mechanized techniques in the organization of inter-library loans. Telex, not at present used in public libraries outside Manchester, needs to be installed in all the Regional Bureaux and at the N.C.L. as soon as possible.

9027 The linking of libraries with the aid of teleprinters, G. Schuurmans Stekhoven. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (6) June 1959, 149-155. References.

(See LSA 7864).

9028 Adoption of new conventions on the exchange of publications. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (2-3) February-March 1959, 30-35.

The General Conference of Unesco (Paris, November-December, 1958) adopted the draft conventions previously drawn up by the Intergovernmental Committee of Technicians and Experts in Brussels in May-June, 1958. The Unesco Secretariat will act as a depository. While retaining the benefits of the old Brussels Conventions of 1886 the new texts enlarge the scope of exchanges to include not only official publications (newly defined) but also scientific and bibliographical material. The functions of a national bureau were enlarged to meet new developments in international co-operation and give complete freedom for exchange movements. Exchange authorities are asked to communicate with their national governments to ensure ratification of the new conventions by all member states. The texts of both conventions on the exchange of publications and on official publications and government documents are given.

9029 The National Exchange Centre - a practical guide, Gisela von Busse. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (2-3) February-March 1959, 36-47.

During the past 70 years a tradition based on practical experience has been built up concerning the methods of organizing and operating a centre. Tasks are divided into three main categories : (a) assistance to institutions in one's own country in carrying out direct exchanges ; (b) exchange of specialised publications by the centre on its own behalf ; (c) the exchange of official publications in accordance with agreements. Reference is made to the Unesco *Handbook* and specific tasks involved are described in detail : assistance in direct exchanges with foreign countries ; provision of information regarding exchange relations within the country, university, bibliographical and documentary activities ; the forwarding of exchange material—details of methods ; acting as a co-ordinating body in the exchange of duplicates both internally and internationally ; the exchange of official documents. The staff requirements for a centre are tabulated.

9030 International exchange of publications at the Lenin State Library, Boris Petrovič Kanevskij. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (2-3) February-March 1959, 48-52.

The library has been carrying on an international exchange since its establishment in 1862. At present books are exchanged with 1,800 libraries and other organizations in 65 countries. In 1957 it received under the exchange system, 152,852v. from abroad (116,241 being placed in current stock) and sent 188,692 Soviet books to other countries (representing over 25% of all Soviet book exchanges). This is one of the principal ways in which the library acquires foreign literature representing in January-June 1958, 54.3% of the new foreign books and 53.2% of foreign periodicals acquired. The functions, structure and budget of the department are described : (a) the organization of exchange channels and the obtaining of foreign publications ; (b) the obtaining and housing of Soviet publications for exchange ; (c) the despatch of Soviet publications abroad. The advantages in stock building are summarized.

NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

9031 Symposium on national libraries in Europe. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (1) January 1959, 1-4. Photo.

The symposium was held 8-27 September 1958 in Vienna under the chairmanship of Dr. Pierre Bourgeois, Director of the Swiss National Library. 38 representatives from 25 European Member States were present, as well as observers. The following topics were discussed by the three working groups : organization and functions—leader, Mr. F. C. Francis ; bibliographical activities—Mr. Mirko Rupel ; inter-library co-operation of national libraries—Dr. Bourgeois. The main recommendations are given under the following heads : acquisitions, cataloguing, union catalogues and lists, bibliography and documentation, protection and conservation, loans, photocopying, budget, buildings, staff, statistics, international co-operation. A report may be obtained in English, French or Spanish from Unesco Libraries Division, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7c, France.

9032 Otazky zemědělství v popředí zájmu [Libraries and agriculture].
Knihovník, 4 (5) 1959, 129-134.

Surveys the contribution of libraries to the task of increasing agricultural production. Czechoslovakia has several scientific libraries dealing with the subject of which the largest is the Central library for agriculture and forestry (*Ustřední zemědělská a lesnická knihovna*), with a stock of 500,000 books, 300 Czech and Slovak periodicals, 810 Russian periodicals and 872 periodicals from capitalist countries. Public libraries in villages do not stock enough books on agriculture and therefore their issues are very low. This defect is caused partly by the unsatisfactory policy of the state book supplying store 'Kniha', which does not spend enough money on agricultural books. The work of the libraries of some co-operative farms is slightly better but there is still need for much improvement and co-ordination. It will be necessary to publish more bibliographies and to help the village libraries to raise their general standard.

9033 Le surélévation du magasin central de Département des Imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale [The extension of the central stack in the Department of Printed Books, Bibliothèque Nationale] J.-P. Séguin. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 4 (2) February 1959, 76-87. Plans, photos.

The original stack designed by Labrouste in 1859 was never intended to take the strain of the present intake of 30,000v. a year. Various measures have since been taken to increase the capacity. In 1954 work started on the building, above the 19th century section, of five new floors, giving ample space for existing collections and room for 25 years' expansion. The communication system (pneumatic tubes) was revised and the shelving of the collections re-organised.

9034 The contribution of the National Library to the modern outlook in library services, F. C. Francis. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (11) November 1958, 267-275.

It is the British Museum's function not only to collect and preserve books, but to make its collection available to students. The problems of developing this service are briefly reviewed. Owing to the enormous scope of the collection, there is need for decentralisation, possibly into sections run on the lines of special libraries. The British Museum could also help to solve the immense bibliographical problems of the present.

9035 Az Országos Széchenyi Könyvtár a felszabadulás óta [The National Széchenyi Library during the liberation (1945-57)] V. Eszter Waldapföl. (*In Az Országos Széchenyi Könyvtár Évkönyve* 1957. Budapest, 1958, pp. 7-72. Illus., tables.)

From 1945 to 1948 was a period of re-construction. The library suffered the loss of the Esterhazy Palace and its valuable collections which were no longer available to the public. In 1948 a Library Decree led to the provision of a more efficient service to readers based upon ideas used in the Lenin Library in Moscow. The Helikon Library was opened. Professional training for librarians was started. The main period of re-organisation has been from May 1952 to October 1956. Many difficulties and faults had to be overcome ; lack of money, experts, technical equipment and buildings ; bibliographical work had been uncertain ; poor and useless bibliographies had been prepared ; and there was a lack of a spirit of unity among the staff. The Department for Methodology sought

the help of experts in other great libraries and progress was made in improving the storage and handling of materials, and the quality of work with readers ; better bibliographies began to appear, especially notable being a retrospective national bibliography 1945-54 published in 1958 and one for the years 1920-35 to be published in 1960. Special collections were developed and catalogues provided. Exchanges of publications and interlibrary loans were promoted and the library undertook the distribution of duplicates among libraries throughout the country. After the defeat of the counter-revolution, a new period of internal consolidation has started since 1957. In May a systematic examination of the library took place and a number of faults were revealed which are in process of being corrected.

9036 Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Hírlaptára [The Department of Periodicals in the National Széchenyi Library] Béla Dezsényi. (*In Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Évkönyve* 1957. Budapest, 1958, pp. 84-105. Illus., tables).

The National Library of Periodicals was founded in Budapest in 1884 and the value of periodicals as sources of history was emphasised in 1909. This library of 1344 periodicals in 8,789v. later became the Department of Periodicals in the National Széchenyi Library. It now has more than 20,000 periodicals in 130,000v. Over 40,000 readers a year consult about 130,000v. representing more than half of the actual volumes. Coverage of national periodicals is almost complete ; legal deposit now applies whereby two copies of each issue are received. Many valuable foreign periodicals are held, e.g. some from the French Revolution, the Journal of Saint Petersburg, and *The Tatler*. The National Museum building is unsuitable as a library ; there are 5 km. of shelving including two iron galleries and all rooms are overcrowded. Work with readers is severely hindered. In 1950 a special reading room for periodicals was established ; separation from other services is considered essential in this building. Several different kinds of catalogue are provided. A monthly bibliography of periodicals has been published since 1946. A bibliography of periodicals from 1705-1954 has been completed ; a central catalogue of foreign periodicals in Hungarian libraries will be published by the end of 1959.

9037 Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár külföldi kapcsolatai. 1953-1957 [Foreign relations of the National Széchenyi Library 1953-57] István Gombocz. (*In Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Évkönyve* 1957. Budapest, 1958, pp. 307-321).

Foreign relations have been developed since 1945 with the USSR and other foreign countries. This work became the full responsibility of the National Széchenyi Library in 1952 and was further centralised within the library in 1955. Eight per cent. of all acquisitions are derived through exchanges of publications by using the duplicates obtained through legal deposit, copies of the library's national bibliography, and the library periodical, *Magyar Konyvszemle*. Exchanges are made with 231 institutions in 40 countries. Much service and information has been given to foreign enquirers and visitors, including the preparation of special bibliographies. The Hungarian Centre for International Exchange, established in 1955, deals with the international exchange of duplicates and official publications. The Library is a member of the ALA, Aslib, FID and works closely with Unesco.

9038 Differentiated reader service in scientific libraries in the USSR, Y. V. Grigoriev. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (11-12) November-December 1958, 280-283.

Two methods of meeting readers' enquiries are being used : (i) by organising special services for certain categories of reader, particularly scientific workers and specialists ; (ii) by setting up special collections for different subjects and kinds of publication, i.e. according to users. Both methods are used in scientific libraries, but large public libraries use mainly the first method. The specialized reading rooms in the Lenin State Library, the Leningrad State P.L. (the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library) and the Academy of Science are described. Other libraries listed are the RSFSR State Public Historical L., the All-Union State Library for Foreign Literature, Moscow Central Polytechnical L., and the State Scientific Library of the Ministry for Higher Education. The size and variety of stock, catalogues, bibliographical information and assistance available are described.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

9039 Modern university library practice, P. Havard-Williams. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (5-6) May-June 1959, 110-114.

An attempt is made to take stock of the principles and practice of university librarianship to help formulate an effective policy. The main points discussed are : book selection and acquisition with relation to teaching requirements, research needs, over-all balance and coverage ; location and resources of other collections ; bibliographical resources in book and micro-photographic form. The role of the librarian as a teacher and guide to the resources of the library is emphasized, as is also the quality of the staff and the pattern of organization of the library. The latter is outlined with the aid of a chart which is appended.

9040 Åbo akademis bibliotek i ny gestalt [The new library of the Åbo Academy] Carl-Rudolf Gardberg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (4) 1959, 243-246. Illus.

The Library of the University of Åbo, Finland, has since 1935 been housed in the so-called Book Tower, which was the first stage of a new library building. Due to the second world war, the two wings could not be erected until 1956-1957. The total floor area is now 13,200 sq. metres. The reading room (209 sq. metres) has seating for 84 readers. The shelf space is 17 kilometres. In the basement stacks, the shelves are arranged by a compact system and there is also room for future expansion by adding compact shelving. The exterior as well as the interior are very attractive, and the building fits in very well in its mediaeval and early 19th century surroundings. [Also in *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (4) April 1959, 89-91 ; and *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 19-22. Plan, photos.]

9041 The Helsinki University Library, J. Vallinkoski. *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 10-13. Plans, photos.

The main building was finished in 1844. The tower of 1906 gave 11 km. of shelving. In 1955 a separate institute building (Porthania) gave 5,300 sq. metres of underground stack linked by a tunnel to the library. There are 23 km. of shelving for books, 3 km. for newspapers, cabinets for 48,000 micro-film rolls and 20 cases for maps and plates. Pneumatic tubes for call slips and a belt

book-conveyor are fitted. The old library has been renovated and two deposit libraries built at Urajärvi, 140 km. from Helsinki, with 21.5 km. of Compactus shelving, partly shared with other State research libraries.

9042 The microfilming of newspapers in Finland, J. Vallinkoski. *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 38-44. Tables.

Helsinki University Library holds unique copies of many Finnish newspapers (12m. pages in 1949) deteriorating through frequent use and decay. These have been microfilmed on 35 mm. unperforated acetate film, each page taken separately, lines of type being at right angles to the length of the film. The average reduction factor is 15. Entire rolls of 750-800 frames were exposed to use them to the full and so save space. Thus they often end in the middle of a month. Government funds have paid for the work. Publishers have given written consent for the microfilming of newspapers and the sale of copies.

9043 The library of the Student Union : University of Helsinki, Kaarlo Lausti. *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 23-27. Plans, photos.

Opened in 1858, the library supplies textbooks to undergraduates, but also has a wider stock serving university teachers and scholars. Postal loans serve provincial borrowers. A competition in 1953 made Einar Teräsvirta the architect for a new building, with expert advice from the librarian. The new building, opened in 1955, has a stack with 7.5 km. of shelving and a reading room seating 104 students. It cost 112m. Fmks. The stock is 170,000v. 75,000 v.p.a. are lent to about 8,000 of the 12,000 undergraduates in the University. (See also LSA 8797).

9044 Jyväskylän korkeakoulun kirjasto uusissa suojoissa ja uusissa tehtävissä [The library of the Institute of Pedagogics in Jyväskylä in a new building and performing new duties] Pekka Raittila. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (3) March 1959, 56-60.

In July, 1958, an arts faculty and five new professorships were founded in the Institute. In November a new library building was opened for the public. The library has received copyright deposits since 1919 and maintains a reserve national library. It is also the central library of pedagogics in Finland. Stock 325,000v. The expansion of the Institute calls for larger collections in the fields of linguistics, foreign literature and history. The use of the library has greatly increased during recent years. The library also loans books to other libraries; in 1958 767v., among them 382v. to 32 town libraries and 278v. to 55 village libraries. The new building was designed by Alvar Aalto and is a part of his general plan for the Institute buildings. The main reading room is built in the form of an amphitheatre and has seating accommodation for 43 students. In addition there are four separate rooms for research workers. [Also in *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 28-30. Photos.]

9045 Turku University Library (Turun Yliopiston Kirjasto), Eero K. Neuvonen. *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 14-18. Plan, photos.

In 1919 the library obtained the right to free copies of all books published in Finland, and opened in 1922 with a stock of over 100,000v., now 450,000v. It is also a public library, and is divided into the Finnish section and the foreign section. Alphabetical catalogues and subject indexes on cards are made by

rules based on those of the Stockholm Royal Library. A new building was finished in 1954, designed to allow service and sight of the public from one point, with 705,000 cu. ft. of space and 77,300 sq. ft. of floor, the whole being 206 ft. by 70 ft. Stacks have 78,700 ft. of shelving.

9046 Zur Frage der wenig benutzten Literatur : Ergebnisse einer Untersuchung an der Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln [On the question of little-used literature : results of an investigation at the University and City Library, Cologne] Wolfgang Brüske. *Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen)* N.F. 8 (4) 1 December 1958, 208-222. Tables.

Lack of space led to the shelving of books in an overflow stack in the cellars of the University. Material was selected on the basis of an investigation of the 59,400 applications for books borrowed between April and November 1955. Tables show the number of loans under ten broad subject headings, the intensity of use per metre of shelf space in each subject, chronological stratification, and the use of foreign literature. As whole classes of books could not be stored away, nor all the earlier works in some subjects without altering pressmarks in the catalogue, the only remaining way was to select groups with certain pressmarks —possible at Cologne because of some "dead" collections. Further tables show the use made of some of these and the incidence of multiple borrowings of certain titles. A particularly good method of providing more room with the least trouble seems to be the storing away of earlier volumes of periodicals in subjects where older works are little used.

9047 Empfehlungen für das pädagogische Bibliothekswesen des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen [Recommendations for educational libraries in North Rhine-Westphalia] Nikolaus Koch. *Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen)*, N.F. 8 (4) 1 December 1958, 227-236.

These libraries are in four classes : (i) school libraries ; (ii) libraries of teachers' professional organisations ; (iii) libraries of institutes of education ; (iv) educational central libraries. Separate recommendations are listed under each heading and cover the aims, organisation and administration of each type of library. These recommendations are the result of discussions of a committee of experts, librarians and educators, and are put forward because of the neglected state of this aspect of librarianship.

9048 Current library problems (2) University libraries, W. L. Saunders. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 55-57.

The main problem is the growth in student population from 50,000 in 1939 to 90,000 in 1958 and an estimated 124,000 in 1965. This results in a shortage of storage space and seating. As collections grow students need some introduction to the library. Departmental libraries have grown but little investigation has been made of their importance. Finally, it is necessary to provide suitable salary scales for professionally qualified non-graduates.

9049 The work of the University of Birmingham Institute of Education Library, G. Gomm. *Educ. Libs. Bull.*, (4) Spring 1959, 13-17.

At this Institute the main emphasis is on research in education, carried out by the Department of Child Study. Courses for teachers are of a specialist character. The Library has 14,000 volumes, mainly at an advanced level : about half on

education, one third on psychology, and the remainder on sociology, philosophy and anthropology. 191 periodicals are taken. Books are lent by post to teachers in five counties round Birmingham. Subject lists in duplicated form will gradually cover the major holdings. There is close co-operation with the other institutes of education. Birmingham houses the union sheaf catalogue for this group of libraries, and all inter-loan requests are dealt with on the day of arrival. Lists of wants are also received from the National Central Library, and last year, out of 666 such items, 134 were located. Birmingham also produces for the group a union list of periodical holdings. A special historical collection of children's books has about 500 volumes. Week-end courses in school librarianship are organized in co-operation with the local branch of the School Library Association. The Institute was also the pioneer of two-year part-time courses for school librarians (with examination), and the third course begins in October 1959. Dissertations are a useful feature of these courses.

9050 The library in the University Hall of Residence, Alison S. Marsh. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (5) May 1959, 116-118. References.

The library in a University Hall of Residence has the advantage of being small, ready to hand, comfortable and informal ; in particular, it houses a collection of books specifically designed for general reading. In 1952 it was decided at Nottingham University to develop libraries in Halls of Residence as a matter of university library policy. Each of the five Halls was to have about 5,000 books. Statistics show that the experiment has been successful and that many students do find time for serious reading outside their own subjects. The most popular sections are literature, travel, art and music, in that order.

9051 A Parliamentary Papers Library, Diana M. Marshallsay. *Lib. World*, 60 (707) May 1959, 235-240.

Southampton University possesses a substantial, though not complete collection of parliamentary and other Government Papers, including a complete set of Debates, the Journals of both Commons and Lords, publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the Public Record Office and the nationalised industries, as well as much other material such as evidence of Royal Commissions. The library is not part of the University Library but is separately administered. The procedures for ordering, marking off, and recording different types of material are described. For tracing Parliamentary Papers the General Alphabetical Indexes and the Sessional Indexes have proved adequate and the Breviates of Hansard and of P. & G. Ford are invaluable for the most important enquiries. For Non-Parliamentary Papers the H.M.S.O. Catalogue and the Consolidated Indexes are used. The author, who is the librarian, has started to compile a list of chairmen and personal authors of reports as these have not always been given in the H.M.S.O. Catalogue, and has also made a list of many of the Annual Reports. Stock is for reference only, and is arranged chronologically with separate sequences of Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary papers, unbound items being stored in boxes. Open access is preferable for this type of library, and the nature of assistance to readers is discussed.

9052 The Library of Sion College, Elizabeth Edmondston. *Bull. ABTPL*, (5) March 1958, 1-4.

Dr. Thomas White left his fortune for an establishment for the clergy of the City of London and part of it was used for a library. In the early years the

library relied upon gifts and bequests for acquisitions. One third of the collection was lost in the Great Fire of London. Appeals afterwards produced many fine benefactions, e.g. 600v. from Sir Robert Coke in 1698. Sion was one of the libraries selected to receive books under the Copyright Act of 1710 and this continued until 1836 when the privilege was replaced by an annual sum of money. Today the library has c. 100,000v., half of which are on theological subjects. The tendency now is to specialise in these subjects. The books may be consulted by genuine students and scholars upon application ; only members of the Anglican clergy may borrow books.

9053 The technical college library - some suggested standards, E. R. McColvin. *Technical education*, 1 (4) May 1959, 26-28. Illus.

The need for a well-equipped library in all technical colleges has only been recognised generally since the war, because the proper purposes of the library (which include providing material for students to advance their studies, and lecturers to keep up-to-date in their subject) have not been understood. This failure is due to the organisation of technical education in this country, and improvements are only due to the Association of Technical Institutions' *Policy in technical education* 1944, the Ministry of Education's Circular 322 and 323, and the Library Association's Standards issued in 1957. But library provision is still very poor—in 1957 six large colleges had an average bookstock of 27,625 compared with 83,433 in six small universities, while their bookfunds averaged £2,740 and £4,867 respectively—though the situation should improve rapidly during the next decade.

9054 Some problems of technical college libraries, R. F. Eatwell. *Lib. World*, 60 (701) November 1958, 65-67.

The college librarian is responsible to the principal for the administration of his library and has to compete for improvements with the teaching departments, although the financial position has improved since the issue of the Ministry of Education Circular on the amount to be spent annually on books and periodicals. He is also a member of the teaching staff and instructs on the use of the library ; his success depends largely on personality and relations with the principal and other staff. There are still many old buildings and need for more accommodation for students and shelf space for runs of periodicals, and other materials which cannot always be replaced by micro-texts. (See also **The technical college and its library**, by H. Lowery and by E. G. Baxter. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Papers*, 1958, 17-22).

9055 Library co-operation : some general considerations, Keyes D. Metcalf. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (8) November-December 1958, 153-158.

The problems facing the four university libraries in N.Z. are discussed in the light of the writer's experience in the USA. Each will need to provide a basic collection for undergraduate use of about 50,000v., and a further 200,000v. to meet the bulk of graduate and faculty requirements. Essential material for graduate professional schools should also be assembled in each university, but books for advanced research must be acquired co-operatively. Subject specialization among the universities would probably be unworkable, and the establishment of a national library, which will lend its material freely, is suggested. The National Library Service should, at the same time, make greater provision for

research needs than it does at present. The university libraries all need better quarters for both books and readers.

9056 The university library and the institute libraries : a system of co-operation, Harald L. Tvetenås. *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 1-8.

In America, departmental or divisional libraries are usually administered centrally by the director of the main university library. In Europe, the libraries of institutes principally serving research scholars are administered separately, while in Germany there is even antagonism towards the university library, which some scholars wish to be split into separate research libraries. Oslo University Library has improved co-operation with some 80 institute libraries by regular courses of bibliographical instruction for advanced students, a survey of all book collections in the university, co-ordinated book-selection and provision and the deployment of some university library staff responsible to its Director as faculty librarians giving a bibliographical and documentation service and advising institute libraries within their faculties.

9057 Arbetsstudier och nya arbetsrutiner vid Uppsala universitetsbibliotek. Några reflexioner kring en organisationsundersökning [Work studies and new routines at the University of Uppsala Library. Some considerations on a work organization study], Lennart Grönberg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (3) 1959, 169-176. Illus.

The vastly increased number of university teachers and students in the last ten years calls for a corresponding improvement of the university libraries at Lund and Uppsala. In order to appraise the need for a staff increase at these two university libraries, the head librarians made investigations into the organization of their libraries in collaboration with a government board, the State Committee of Organization, in 1955-1957. At the Library of the University of Uppsala it will be necessary to revise the existing cataloguing rules to reach agreement with those applied by the Bibliographical Institute of the Royal Library at Stockholm, where all Swedish publications, starting from 1958, are being centrally catalogued. A method of card duplication through mimeographing has proved to be a successful labour-saving device, which will also provide the library with a systematic catalogue, the lack of which has long been felt as a severe deficiency. On the whole, the investigators have found that the organization of the libraries has been good, despite difficulties arising from the fact that they have been notoriously under-staffed.

9058 Too much and too little : observations on the current status of university library resources, Raynard A. Swank. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 20-31. Bibliog.

The current status of acquisition in university libraries in America presents a curious paradox—we continue to extend our collections and at the same time attempt to constrain them. We want quality and quantity. The university is in the midst of an intellectual revolution, where the organisation of research has assumed extra-university or national or international proportions. The scholar's individual library became inadequate, and was eventually merged into the university library. The university library itself has become too big and yet still inadequate and will need to relinquish more and more of its responsibility to national or international agencies. The university library will be forced

to become selective. The Farmington Plan was an unsatisfactory tentative solution. A much more promising solution would be one on a national scale on the lines of the Midwest Inter-Library Center. It can supplement without distorting the resources of the individual library.

9059 The Bio-Medical Library at the University of Minnesota, Vera M. Clausen. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 46 (2) April 1958, 270-273. Illus.

This library dates from 1924 in its present form, although some of its components go back to the late 19th century. It serves the departments of Botany and Zoology, and the Medical, Dental, and Nursing Schools. Since 1924 it has grown from 21,000 to 134,000v., and it is hoped that a new building will be ready in 1960. The Librarian here describes some of the works of historical importance in the library, and especially some from the Burch collection on the history of ophthalmology.

9060 Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, M. E. Evans. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (4) April 1959, 90-92.

Lehigh University is privately endowed and supported, and it provides an example of a medium-sized institution. The library was built in 1877 and its growth is traced up to 1958. It has seating accommodation for 500 readers and its present book-stock is 375,000v. The collections are primarily concerned with science and technology, but they are also strong in some of the humanities, e.g., English literature and history. The rare-book collection is a feature of the library and is represented in v. 3 of Donald Wing's *Short-title catalogue of books*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

9061 Needs of special libraries. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (11-12) November-December 1958, 254-260. Table.

Dr. Eugène Egger (Swiss National L.) and Dr. D. J. Urquhart (DSIR) were asked by the Director-General of Unesco to make a survey of the needs of special libraries. 214 replies to a questionnaire sent to 555 libraries in Member States were received. Results are given under the headings : finance, holdings, staff, size, catalogues, references and loans, abstracting and translation services ; development of special libraries and the economic situation : mechanisation ; photocopying services, minimum equipment, most suitable type of micro-reproduction. A summary of all replies received, by economic categories is given, and recommendations for future action by Unesco are made. A working paper based on the reports was studied at the Unesco Conference in Paris in December 1958.

9062 Some notes on the organization of special libraries, Herbert Coblans. *Unesco Bull.*, 12(11-12) November-December 1958, 261-265. Bibliog.

The type of library chosen is that specialising in science and technology. They must be built on the best principles of general librarianship. UDC and CC are the best classification schemes because they are widely accepted, comprehensive and allow for the faceted approach. The catalogue of the Library of Congress and BNB should be utilized, but the adoption of the specific entry

(in the case of government-sponsored research, etc.) has been found very useful. In special libraries where the users think naturally in classificatory terms there is much to recommend the classified catalogue used with an alphabetical index, not of standard headings but of all the possible subject phrases in all official languages of the organisation. Documentary reproduction, abstracts and indexes, acquisition policy, periodicals, reprints and translations are covered.

9063 Resources of the technical libraries of Western Europe, Robert E. Betts. *Amer. Doc.*, 10 (1) January 1959, 64-69.

A report of visits to some libraries in France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

9064 Some legal aspects of special library work, Joyce Shawcroft. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (3) July 1958, 57-64. Bibliog.

The Australian Copyright Act of 1912, still in force with amendments, was an adaptation of the British Act of 1911, repealed in 1956. The reasons which led to the new British legislation were the growth of broadcasting and television and the need to bring national law into conformity with the Brussels and Unesco Universal Copyright Conventions. The same considerations are relevant to Australia and a committee of enquiry is about to be formed, before which the L.A. of Australia will be asked to give evidence. The consequences of the British Act as interpreted by the Board of Trade Regulations in regard to libraries should be studied now, particularly the section dealing with copyright in periodical articles. Single copies may be made for individual persons by librarians of non-profit-making institutions, a provision which discriminates against industrial firms. Should Australian legislation follow suit, there are possible loop-holes, particularly the provision that a librarian may supply a copy to another librarian; the supplying librarian need not belong to a non-profit-making concern, and the person on whose behalf the receiving librarian is acting could be on the staff of the profit-making firm.

9065 Sekce zdravotnických knihoven [Health administration libraries in Czechoslovakia] B. Nepustil. *Knihovník*, 3 (9-10) 1958, 328-329.

There are about 1,600 libraries, including the State Medical library, libraries in health centres and hospitals, medical school libraries and libraries for hospital patients. The libraries need more foreign publications which should be catalogued centrally. The Institute of Health Documentation publishes 'News from foreign medical literature'. Librarians in medical libraries should be treated as specialists and not grouped with the administrative staff. The policy of the State Medical Publishing House was criticised and a demand expressed for more dictionaries of foreign medical terms.

9066 Sekce odborových knihoven [Trade Union libraries in Czechoslovakia] František Ochman. *Knihovník*, 3 (9-10) 1958, 325-326.

The libraries were founded in 1945 and are constantly increasing in numbers and size. They are located in factories and other places of employment such as railway termini and staffed mainly by voluntary workers. Their stock consists primarily of political and technical literature.

9067 Centralbibliothek für Blinde - Blindenhörbücherei [Central Library for the Blind - Audio-library for the Blind] Rudolf Nikolussi. *B.u.Bild.*, 11 (5) May 1959, 238-240.

Founded in 1905, the Central Library for the Blind in Hamburg is, with those of Leipzig and Marburg, among the largest of such institutions in Germany. It now has some 40,000 Braille volumes, covering all fields of knowledge, as well as recreational literature, and in addition, some 25,000v. of music, together with many periodicals. Some 60,000v. are lent annually, all over Germany, and abroad. Care is taken that the limited number of new books made available in Braille give a balanced representation of contemporary literature, but especially for those blinded in later life, neither Braille nor the radio can cater adequately. Following the advent of easily operated tape recorders, libraries of tape recordings were established in 1954-55 in Marburg and Münster, to provide literary and scientific works for the blind recorded on tape by trained speakers. In 1958 a similar library for North Germany was founded, and attached to the Central Library for the Blind in Hamburg. It now has over 3,000 users, drawn from a wide area.

9068 Die Düsseldorfer Musikbücherei : eine Mittlerin zum Verständnis alter und neuer Musik [The Dusseldorf Music Library : a mediator for the understanding of old and new music] Gisela Tilly. *Kulturarbeit*, 11 (3) 1959, 59-60.

Founded in the 'twenties and completely destroyed in 1943 this library has now about 7,000v., 5,500 of them being scores. Classical music predominates but a considerable amount of contemporary music is bought. Since moving into new accommodation in the Municipal Public Library, gramophone records have been provided. 500 LP records are in stock for use in the audition cubicle of the nearby lecture room. Only books about music are on open access. Of the 846 registered members in 1957-58, 547 were men ; 347 were under 21 years ; 22% were professional musicians. Two series of lectures were given each winter for the last two years. These are accompanied by recordings of the music discussed. Once a year members and staff give a recital for the public.

9069 Special library services, L. J. Anthony. (*In: Lib. Assn. Ref. and Spec. Libs. Section, Conf. Proc., Information services; national and international. 1958, 16-27. Bibliog.*).

Basic functions of an information service are the same in spite of changes taking place : "to supply information quickly, accurately and fully when asked for, to foresee the needs of users and to ensure that they are made aware of significant developments of potential, if not immediate, interest". Changes which affect these functions are : (i) the kind and tempo of demands made by users ; (ii) the type of material in which information is recorded ; (iii) developments in applied science, particularly electronics, making theoretically possible new methods and techniques for controlling and disseminating information. Considers pros and cons of machine systems. There is room for improvement in operational techniques in compiling conventional catalogues and indexes. More could be made of the individual scientist as a source of information. Every originating body should make known what they issue and how it may be obtained. There should be well organised programmes of research into all aspects of library and information work. Modern developments should be

used as much as possible. Co-operation should centre round a national lending library in each well defined subject field, aided by outliers and foreign contacts, with telephone, teleprinter and facsimile communication. We should try and find out what are the qualities needed by staff in both subject area and administrative capacity.

9070 Current library problems (3) Special libraries, G. H. Wright. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 57-60.

Public librarians have concentrated on the supply of books, and special librarians on the supply of information. They are now tending to merge as public librarians find a need for subject knowledge and special librarians acquire library techniques to control the flow of material. Industry regards the keeping of printed matter as a clerical function and pays accordingly. Many graduates and technically qualified people do not realize the value and potentialities of library service. That service can be improved by better local schemes of co-operation.

9071 The value of information to industry, H. A. Whatley. *J. Scot. Coll. Commerce*, 5 (2) 1959, 86-92.

For survival Britain must keep her place in the world markets. To keep ahead industry and management need to be up to date and to have the necessary "know-how". Some of the current trends adding emphasis to this situation are outlined and a brief description is given of the kinds of materials (books, periodicals, indexes, reports, patents, etc.) and the sources of information (libraries, government departments, research associations, etc.) which may be used by small firms and industries lacking libraries of their own.

9072 An experiment in making an industry information-conscious, Vernon D. Freedland. *Aslib. Proc.*, 11 (1) January 1959, 13-16.

This describes the work of the Aslib Textile Group in bringing home the importance of information service to the smaller firm. Three or four years ago a conference was called, supported by the Textile Institute, to publicise this mission. Interest having thus been stimulated, short concentrated courses of two or three days were offered to suitable members of the firms' staff, interested in information work. The experiment has been a success.

9073 Technical Information Company, John E. Pemberton. *N.W. News.*, (56) March 1959, 1.

There are two sides to T.I.C.'s activities : publications and research services. The company's principal publication is the *Patents Abstracts Journal*, the fortnightly issues of which provide up-to-date abstracts of every British patent specification. The classified arrangement and complete name index make the *P.A.J.* suitable for name and subject searching, as well as current scanning. A parallel publication, *German Patents Gazette*, gives similar coverage of German patents literature. Copies of specifications may be obtained by means of the prepaid coupon system operated by the T.I.C. *Computors* is the title of a T.I.C. abstracting journal having international coverage. The company will obtain copies of any item listed, and supply translations of foreign documents. *Technical Information Handbook* by John E. Pemberton is to be published. It is intended to indicate how all the important forms of scientific and technical literature can be most fully exploited, and to provide a key to outside sources of information.

Chapters on standards, trade literature, patents, literature searching, and Russian periodical literature are among the contents. T.I.C.'s facilities for abstracting, searching, watching, translating, and supplying patents also apply to the broader field of non-patent scientific and technical literature. Apart from work with new material, retrospective searches are undertaken in all languages. Intensive research has been carried out into the documentation of Russian patent and other technical literature. Addresses : Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London ; 33 Mount Street, Liverpool, 1.

9074 Books in industry — 3. British Nylon Spinners, W. Ashworth. *Books*, (322) March-April 1959, 45-48.

The library is a chain of departmental and office libraries. The Research Library at Pontypool is primarily a science library with substantial runs of major science periodicals, particularly those on textiles. The Administrative Block Library deals with general enquiries, also management, staff, productivity. The Economics Library, London, provides statistical trade information for the marketing staff. The bulk of the stock is English and foreign directories and yearbooks. The total bookstock is about 6,000v. There is much pamphlet material. 925 different periodicals are currently taken ; two-thirds are filed permanently. The library staff scans all new works on receipt. Besides analytic indexing, items of interest are incorporated in a daily news sheet or confidential bulletin circulated amongst workers. The provision of essential facts without delay can save a research worker valuable time. Bibliographical research is also undertaken.

9075 The industrial library : some notes on administrative problems, J. M. Blois. *Lib. World*, 60 (706) April 1959, 203-205.

The bookstock and service provided by an industrial library must reflect its firm's needs. There may be several libraries, each covering a different aspect (e.g. scientific research or production) or each serving a separate factory or other establishment. In such cases problems of centralisation and communications must be met. Management and executive staff will use the library, and perhaps works' employees also. Bookstock will cover the company's main subject interests and related topics, and possibly also such matters as management, accountancy, etc. Text books will be provided but periodicals are more up-to-date, and it may be necessary for several hundred titles (including foreign ones) to be taken. The relative merits of circulating, clipping, indexing and abstracting periodicals must be considered. Other material includes separates, reports of all kinds, standard specifications, data sheets, and trade catalogues. Other services provided by the library may include the compilation of an information bulletin, making and obtaining translations, and notifying those likely to be interested about forthcoming conferences and meetings. Reference services require the librarian to have a thorough knowledge not only of his own stock but also of unpublished sources of information, including personal contacts. Items required by readers which are not in stock should be borrowed from other libraries when possible.

9076 The uses and ordering of law libraries, Sir Frederick Pollock. *Law Lib. J.*, 52 (1) February 1959, 11-18. References.

In this address delivered to the Library Association in 1886 the author lays bare ten fundamentals and essentials of law librarianship and the functions of a

law library. He distinguishes three classes of library user. He discusses the following departments of an English law library : (i) works of general reference ; (ii) cosmopolitan literature ; (iii) English law literature ; (iv) American law literature ; (v) foreign law literature ; (vi) legal bibliography ; (vii) catalogue. He also touches upon administration, social science material in a law collection and makes several practical suggestions on library co-operation.

9077 The Scottish scene, John A. Lamb. *Bull. ABTPL*, (5) March 1958, 5-8 ; (6) June 1958, 3-7 ; (7) November 1958, 7-10.

Notes on the history and collections of philosophical and theological libraries connected with : (i) the Church of Scotland : General Assembly in Edinburgh which houses all records, registers, minute books, roll-books, Acts, and histories. New College, Edin., f. 1846 (150,000v., 30,000 pamphlets and periodicals) ; Trinity College, Glasgow, f. 1856 (80-100,000v., 14,000 pamphlets) ; Christ's College, Aberdeen (40,000v.). (ii) Universities : St. Andrews, f. 1411 (8,000v. of philosophy, 24,000v. of theology) ; Glasgow, f. 1451 (notable for the Euing Collection of Bibles—2,000 versions in 50 languages, and the Hamilton Collection of 8,000v. on philosophy) ; Aberdeen, f. 1495 (350,000 items) ; Edinburgh, f. 1583 (640,000v.). (iii) Denominations other than the Church of Scotland. Roman Catholic : Blair College, Aberdeen, f. 1829 ; Abbey of Fort Augustus (35,000v.). Episcopal Church : Coates Theological Hall, Edinburgh (16,000v.) ; Bishop Dowden Memorial Library (4,000v.). Scottish Congregational College, Edinburgh, f. 1811.

9078 Special libraries : our problems, S. Mookerjee. *LASLIC Bull.*, 4 (1) March 1959, 14-18.

The growth of special libraries depends on the industrial development of a country, and in India the need for technical and scientific research has recently resulted in the formation of some special libraries. The lack of uniformity in the methods used, and the inadequacy of the classification and cataloguing, particularly of pamphlet material, have reduced the potential effectiveness of these libraries. Understaffing and lack of storage space cause difficulties also. The training of staff varies widely, and it is suggested that the State Library Associations and the several universities which at present organise courses in librarianship should standardise their curricula. The Indian L.A. should assist in co-ordinating the various training schemes.

9079 Church of Ireland diocesan libraries, Maura Tallon. *Leabharlann*, 17 (1) March 1959, 17-27.

Brief historical notes, including book and manuscript scope, size of library and outstanding works, are given for the following Diocesan libraries : (1) Armagh ; (2) Cashel ; (3) Clogher ; (4) Cork ; (5) Derry and Raphoe ; (6) Down, Connor and Dromore.

9080 Hur man läser 130 tidskrifter och bevaker 8000 [How to read 130 journals and keep track of 8,000] Erik T. Jonsson. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 15 (2) 1959, 13-16. Illus.

At Stockholm's Superfosfat Fabriks AB—one of the leading Swedish chemical manufacturers—incoming literature, e.g. books, journals, abstracts, patents and advertising matter, is read by the library engineering staff. Material of interest

to the firm is published as notices or as abstracts in a journal. The latter consists of a number of perforated card sheets which can be separated to make cards of a standard size. This journal is distributed to the firm's development, production and service departments. It thus helps to maintain constant contact between the library and its customers.

9081 Art libraries and librarians : observations of a user, Frances Lichten. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (3) March 1959, 102-105.

A user's reminiscences and experiences of libraries good and bad, of good catalogues and equipment and the not so good. She has some pertinent comments to make on the restrictive practices of some librarians.

9082 Photograph and slide collections in art libraries, Phyllis A. Reinhardt. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (3) March 1959, 97-102. Illus.

Art photograph and slide collections are confined to reproductions of works of art and thus are more specialised than the usual picture collections. They also serve a different clientèle and a different purpose. Organization of the collections varies considerably in different libraries. The most widely known classification is perhaps that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Items collected should be top quality reproductions only. Adequate acquisition guides do not exist but many dealers now issue catalogues and a few lists of these sources are produced. Descriptive cataloguing is carried out and classification is relatively easy for those familiar with the history of art. At Yale University with its collection of 200,000 items, many unorthodox library methods are used. The chief librarian of a collection should be a library graduate with a degree in the history of art also. In large libraries the deputy should have similar qualifications. At Yale other staffs are usually graduates in the history of arts with no formal library qualifications.

9083 American art museum libraries : past, problems, and potentials, John Coolidge. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (3) March 1959, 119-122.

Libraries are a familiar feature of American art museums. It is considered there are six outstanding libraries devoted to the history of art in the United States ; three are museum libraries and one is museum inspired and controlled. In general, apart from a few large and wealthy libraries, library collections in museums are intimately related to the central function of the parent institution. Now art museums are relatively less rich than previously. The danger is starvation and atrophy for their libraries. Preservation by expansion of services is a possibility. Small collections of books in the middle of a sequence of galleries might induce the visitor to visit the library. Perhaps the achievement of excellence through specialisation is the most promising development. The advantage is that museums, being the creations of enthusiastic expert amateurs, are suited to specialisation ; museum library acquisitions, compared to those of the main museum, are also relatively inexpensive. However, museum libraries have not created a tradition of private patronage. Increasing financial difficulties are inevitable.

9084 The historical society library, Alice Palo Hook. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (3) March 1959, 114-118.

Less than 30% of the 1,893 historical societies in the United States are listed as having libraries. These libraries vary considerably in size and content. Readers are from a more diverse group than are those of the majority of special libraries. The library resources are also more diverse, often depending on the proximity and number of other types of historical libraries. Perhaps the most important primary source materials are the mss., newspapers, leaflets, maps, etc., materials often not collected by the local public library. No historical society should be ignored in the search for historical facts.

9085 The use of fiction or drama in psychotherapy and social education, Maurice Floch. *Hospital Book Guide*, 1 (4) December 1958, 57-64.

The only successful treatment discovered to date for helping emotionally bankrupt people is the beneficial influence exerted by other people, i.e. psychotherapy. In bibliotherapy books are substitutes for people. The uses of books under the guidance of a therapist are described. Books can expound an idea at greater length and more lucidly and effectively. Through fiction readers can enter new worlds of experience and can see how others solve problems with which they themselves have struggled. A book will start chains of association from the reader's own life and facilitate psychoanalysis, becoming an adjuvant toward the process of bringing about insight and re-education. Experience is given of a group of seven female drug addicts with whom plays were read : *Hedda Gabler*, *The Doll's house*, *Look homeward angel*, *The glass menagerie*, and the discussion arising from the last of these is described in detail.

9086 Co-operation or chaos ; a summary of the problems confronting the medical libraries of Greater New York, (report prepared by Howard Reid Craig and Jacqueline W. Felter). *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 46 (3) July 1958, 381-388.

There are now 83 medical libraries in New York State, containing over a million volumes, compared with 9 libraries fifty years ago. This growth reflects the dramatic changes in medical education, research and practice since then, and pressure on library space has already become acute. The New York Academy of Medicine called a conference in 1958 to consider co-operation which could (1) aid in solving the problem of storage, while still making material readily accessible ; (2) help to decrease the rising costs of operation, without lowering standards ; (3) prevent unnecessary duplication of effort in purchase and cataloguing ; (4) develop any other ideas for the improvement of library services in the area. The conference was attended by 110 persons representing various interested parties. The first panel considered the effect of the existence of the Academy and its services, which has rather over-influenced the acquisition policy and reference services of the smaller libraries. The second two panels considered the organisation, function and support of a depository collection, and then the practical way in which it should be operated. Speakers dealt with such problems as the legal transfer of title in the deposited volumes, capital and running costs, centralized ordering and processing, co-operative cataloguing, and shelving by size rather than by content. The conference concluded in complete agreement with the need for action and a committee (under Miss Gertrude Annan) was appointed to implement the decision for co-operation on the lines suggested.

9087 Mayo Clinic Library : an experience in remodeling and expansion, Catherine Kennedy, Thomas E. Keys, and John F. Brengman. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **46** (2) April 1958, 249-269. Illus., diagrs., references.

Between 1955-57 the library of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., was redistributed over vacated space in the Plummer Building. The opportunity was taken to re-arrange the collections and to re-plan the accommodation for readers and staff in ways more appropriate to present and envisaged future requirements. In addition, material which had been placed in outside repositories for want of space in the main building was brought back into the library. This very detailed description by the Librarian and his Associate, together with one of the architects, describes how the problems were surveyed, the accommodation allocated (occupancy of various floors was spread over a considerable period), and how control over the library's stocks was planned and exercised during the move.

9088 A guide to the planning and development of exhibits for medical libraries, Sheila M. Parker and Helen R. Purtle. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **42** (3) July 1958, 335-343. Illus., references.

Two experts from the National Library of Medicine and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology pass on the benefit of their experience with extremely practical advice on the selection of the subject, selection of the materials for display, layout, development (i.e. presentation), assembly and publicity. This is an article which can be read with advantage by all interested in display work.

9089 Time-savers and space-savers, Richard W. Luce. *Spec. Libs.*, **50** (1) January 1959, 9-12. Illus.

A description of some of the time and space saving ideas sent to the author by members of the Advertising, Business, Financial and Publishing Divisions of the Special Libraries Association. Magazine racks, delivery trolley, periodicals circulation and loans systems, and various filing and shelving methods are described.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

9090 Libraries as a social force, Joseph Trenaman. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 32-37.

The importance of libraries emerged in an investigation of people's attitudes to educational opportunities which the speaker carried out for the B.B.C. and the Nuffield Foundation. There is a gap between those who have had a good education and seek further cultural opportunities and those who have received a minimum education and are hostile to new experience and further learning. The latter can be influenced by the press, broadcasting and the public libraries. Many of them give up membership of their libraries and it seems that there is a need to cater for people with unsophisticated attitudes to literature. Two thirds of the population look upon formal education as part of the "establishment" and they can receive only superficial information from the press and broadcasting. Therefore the libraries are of unique social importance.

9091 Attitudes towards public libraries and librarians. *Lib. J.* 83 (19) November 1st 1958, 3056-58.

A summary of replies to a questionnaire sent out by Samstag of *Time* to 1,666 of his colleagues to investigate their attitudes to libraries and librarians. The majority were found to be either library users or former users. Major reasons for non-use included inconvenient location and lack of carry-over from school days. Of the attitudes towards librarians comments on prestige, community esteem, income and personal qualities were invited. Replies were, on the whole, favourable to librarians.

9092 The problems of the country library, E. S. Shaw. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (4) October 1958, 139-143.

The General Report of the Public Library Inquiry summarised public library objectives as "to serve the community as a general centre of reliable information and to provide opportunity and encouragement for people of all ages to educate themselves continuously". These now seem to be generally accepted in Australia and are implicit in library legislation. So also is the principle of local control with a state-wide scheme of financial assistance on a £ for £ basis. As from January 1959 New South Wales will increase its maximum subsidy from 1/6 to 3/- per head of population. This will not remove the difficulty of inadequate finance if the population unit is too small. Of 81 library units in N.S.W., 35 are serving populations of less than 10,000. If local autonomy is to be maintained there will have to be a much higher degree of co-operation. Although considerable progress has been made in the creation of regional services even the largest of these—the Upper Murray (pop. 61,030) and the Pamoi (pop. 71,000) are smaller than the British ideal of 250,000, and a great deal of assistance from the state will be necessary for a fully developed service. Another approach to the problem, rationalisation of the local government structure, is under discussion, but regionalisation of library services cannot be delayed pending such developments.

9093 Från Kinas nya folkbiblioteksväsen [From the public library system of China (translated from Russian into Swedish by Gösta Östling)] Tjzao-Tsi. *Biblioteksladet*, 44 (4) 1959, 326-328.

The original of this article was published in the Russian *Bibliotekar*, (11) 1958. The Liao-Ning Library was started in 1947 at Harbin. Its initial holdings were 20,000v. and the staff had only two librarians and one clerical assistant. Now it holds 1,340,000 printed items and 2,300,000 manuscripts. It has a special literature service for scientific research, and in order to raise the level of farming, librarians are sent to the rural districts to provide the farmers with literature on agriculture and on general subjects.

9094 Uusi kirjastolaki [A new library law] Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (2) February 1959, 31-34.

The State Office for Public Libraries was established in 1921 soon after Finland achieved political independence. The first library law was enacted in 1928. It is now obsolete, but it has not been renewed although a special commission prepared a report for that purpose more than ten years ago. The present law gives to local government areas state aid to the extent of 50% of their library expenses, but the maximum amount (150,000 Fmk) laid down in the law hinders

development even in the smaller rural communities. Another great drawback in the present law is that it does not lead to the foundation of county libraries. The special committee proposed also that Finnish authors should receive state aid amounting to 2% of the state aid for libraries. A recent investigation showed that about 45% of home loans were Finnish works, in fiction loans about one third was Finnish novels.

9095 Örtliche und überörtliche Aufgaben einer Mittelstadtbücherei im Rahmen des Büchereiorganismus eines Landes, dargelegt am Beispiel der Stadtbücherei Hamm (Westf.) [The service of the library of a medium-sized city to the city and its surrounding districts within the library organisation of a state, as exemplified by the Hamm City Library] Bernt Helmbold. *Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen)* N.F. 9 (2) 1 May 1959, 37-39.

In North Rhine-Westphalia an organic library system is lacking and because of the shortage of funds will only come about when co-operation becomes patently advantageous. A library might be financed jointly by a community, the surrounding district and the state to the benefit of all three. Co-operative purchase of expensive items would ensure their provision. Travelling libraries might be provided for outlying areas, or branches supported by central depots. The state could start by financing the latter. In Hamm no great extension of responsibility would be necessary since already 12½% of the library's readers live outside the city. Co-operation between group libraries and libraries of institutions and the main city library is also desirable.

9096 Mobile libraries in Ghana, J. T. Strickland. *WALA News*, 3 (1) July 1958, 17-25. Map.

Ghana has 11 full-time and 2 part-time libraries serving between 400-500,000 or about 10% of the total. The full-time libraries include the three regional libraries at Kumasi, Sekondi and Accra which are responsible for the service to the rural areas in each region. It was found that the direct postal service, with all postages paid by the library, was not much used; only 10% of the teachers made use of the scheme. Therefore mobile libraries are being used to take boxes of books and leave units of 50 books at one place. At present 450 book-boxes have been issued to 180 places and these will be the forerunners to static libraries. 210 of the boxes were issued to individuals and 240 to groups, of which 145 are educational institutions. There is need for a publicity campaign.

9097 The Report of the Roberts Committee - some representative opinions and reactions. *Lib. World*, 60 (706) April 1959, 193-202.

L. G. Lovell outlines the principle recommendations of the Report, stressing its definition of the library's function and the minimum standards of book expenditure it lays down. Its views regarding library charges, salaries, co-operation and buildings and equipment are considered. The lack of reference to the relationship between public technical libraries and libraries of technical colleges is deplored. W. A. Taylor considers that none of the proposals is bad (thanks to the public library representatives on the committee) but some better than others. The most controversial are those dealing with smaller authorities especially as the majority of large municipal libraries spend less than 2/- per head on books. The conversion of public libraries into a statutory service would

enhance the status of the profession, but on salaries the case for parity with teachers should have been stressed more strongly. *J. F. T. Thomson* deals almost exclusively with the £5,000 minimum book fund, and compares the Report with the evidence of the Smaller Libraries Group. *Miss G. Jones*, whilst welcoming any proposals which would deprive small library authorities of their autonomy, considers the minimum of 2/- per head on books too low. She describes how the recommendations on county districts and parishes would affect Buckinghamshire. She questions the conclusion that county libraries need a smaller ratio of staff. *G. Smith* considers the minimum book fund too low, vague and limited a standard, and that more specific recommendations for provision of staff are also required. The Report encourages the trend towards decentralisation in the counties, but the Surrey scheme would be quite inapplicable in many areas. He considers the weakest part of the Report that dealing with co-operation, as this seems to have been interpreted as concerning public libraries only.

9098 Første moderne folkebibliotek på Island [First modern public library in Iceland] Bodil Plovgaard. *Bogens Verden*, 41 (2) March 1959, 83-86. Illus.

As a remarkable sign that a new development has started since the first Icelandic library law of 1955, Havnefjord (pop. 6,400) in 1958 opened the first public library building specially built for the purpose. In a two-storeyed T-formed house without basement, the ground floor is planned as a library which later may take in the second floor for library purpose. Around the centrally placed lending room (110 sq. metres) including the children's library with a corner for the smallest children, there is a reading room (43 sq. metres), a study room (10 sq. metres), book stack (26 sq. metres) and the librarian's office (20 sq. metres). The bright and friendly rooms have been made more attractive by means of very tasteful furniture; modern wall-mounted book-cases as well as single furniture (designed by the architect) and many colours. Book-stock: 16,000v. The last annual issue in the old premises was 13,000v. After the opening of the library the total issue in 6 months was 16,548v.

9099 Una nuova esperienza per le reti di prestito : Le Commissioni Consultive [A new experience for the lending networks : the Consultative Commissions] V. C. D. and Angelo Daccò. *Parola*, 42 (1) January-February 1959, 14-17.

In 1957 the Provincial Administration of Cremona refused any contribution to the Lending Network although help had previously been given. In order to convince the authorities of the value of the work being done (in eight years service points have been increased from 10 to 64) the Director of the Government Library, who is also Director of the network, conceived the idea of a Commission, composed of members of the provincial administration, representatives of communes and other competent persons with faith in the social value of the network's activities. The provincial authorities have already restored the contribution previously refused and members of the Commission are now actively interested. It is hoped that a more closely knit library system for the province, similar to that existing in the province of Bologna, may now be brought into being and it is suggested that other networks may usefully set up similar commissions. The article gives the standing orders of the Commission in full.

9100 A public library service for the Federation of Malaya : a memorandum prepared by the Malayan Library Group. *Malayan Lib. Group NewsL.*, 3 (2) November 1958, 4-14.

Since August 1957 when the Federation of Malaya became independent, Malaya has been one of the few Commonwealth countries still lacking a public library service. The few libraries which exist are meagre, relying on popular literature, and are mainly subscription libraries. There are only 4 libraries with over 10,000v. and they have 136,000v. to serve a population of over 1m. A few boxes of books are supplied to some rural areas. Schools have inadequate classroom libraries. It is recommended in this memorandum that legislation should be introduced to establish a Library Board with full executive powers to organise and administer a library service and to train librarians. Funds from the Federal Government should be made available to provide a network of libraries for the whole country. A qualified librarian should be appointed as director. The tasks which deserve early attention are : (i) libraries for schools ; (ii) a postal service to individual readers ; (iii) the provision of literature in native languages.

9101 Problems of public library development in Nigeria, Kalu Okorie. *Lib. World*, 60 (705) March 1959, 161-165. Bibliog.

The Federation of Nigeria has an area about six times that of the United Kingdom and a population of about 35m. The people of the respective territorial divisions differ markedly in race, customs, and traditional forms of government. The library service forms part of the rapid development in the social, educational and cultural awakening of the country during the past few years. Among the bodies responsible for the development of library provision are the British Council, Unesco, the West African Library Association and the Library Advisory Committee of Nigeria. The federal government has purchased a collection to form the nucleus of a future National Central Library. Among the problems to be met are the low standard of literacy, poor communication systems and the effect on books of insects and adverse climatic conditions, together with the lack of : sufficient local experienced professional staff, adequate financial resources, national bibliographical services, good binderies and suitable reading material for children and neo-literates. A municipal library was opened at Lagos in 1946, and regional library systems have been established in each of the three Regions of the Federation, the responsible bodies being their respective Ministries of Education in the Northern and Western Regions, and the Eastern Region Library Board in the Eastern Region, where a mobile library service was launched in 1958.

9102 Unesco Public Library Pilot Project in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, Stanley H. Horrocks. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (1) January 1959, 5-7.

It was agreed that the government should allocate a minimum sum of £12,500 per annum for a period of five years and should erect a building for the public library service, Unesco to provide an expert for twelve months, financial aid for five years and a six-months fellowship for one of the staff to acquire a working knowledge of libraries abroad. There is a library board appointed by the law of 1955 and now consisting of six members and a chairman, Mr. David Anderson (British Council). The plan envisages : (i) a main regional central library serving the town (Enugu) and outlying areas, due for completion in 1958 ; (ii) divisional libraries based on townships to serve urban and village population ; (iii) a mobile service to semi-rural areas ; (iv) a book-box service for areas not

suitable for the above ; (v) a postal service mainly for students. A description is given of the progress made. [Earlier report in *WALA News*, 3 (1) July 1958, 12-16].

9103 Libraries in the Union of South Africa, R. F. Kennedy. *Lib. World*, 60 (704) February 1959, 133-135.

The library service of the Union of South Africa is still in the pioneering stage, although great advances have been made in recent years. All the major cities, except Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg and Kimberley have free public libraries. The national libraries are : (i) The State Library at Pretoria, which is the centre of the interlending system for Southern Africa, and also acts as the free library for Pretoria, and (ii) the South African Public Library, Cape Town, which is now solely a national reference library and bibliographical centre. Both these libraries are state-aided and are copyright depositaries. Coverage of rural areas is now nearly complete due to the post-war establishment of provincial libraries by each of the four provincial Councils. Their main weakness is the lack of trained staff at the service points. The South Africa Library Association holds correspondence courses and examinations and awards a diploma, and six universities offer post-graduate courses leading to a degree in librarianship. The effects of the multi-racial character upon the problems of library provision are discussed.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

9104 South Australia's first : Elizabeth Public Library, Douglas Warwick Dunstan. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (3) July 1958, 69-70.

On December 11th 1957 the first free public library in South Australia was opened at Elizabeth, a new town situated 17 miles north of Adelaide. The population at the end of 1957 was 7,444, the annual increase is about 4,000 and the target figure is 60,000. Pending the erection of a permanent building in the town centre, the library occupies a shop site 16ft. by 30ft. in the South Neighbourhood Shopping centre. Premises and fittings were provided free by the Housing Trust. The library is controlled by the Salisbury District Council, but the bookstock remains the property of the Library Board of S. Australia, can be changed at any time, and is backed by the full resources of the Public Library of S. Australia. The one full-time librarian is seconded from the staff of the P.L.S.A. and receives staffing assistance from that library. The local council can apply to the State Government for a £ for £ subsidy on all expenses. By the end of January 2,169 readers were registered and the average number of books loaned each day was 484.

9105 James Bay Public Library, Moose Factory, Grace Crooks. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (1) February 1959, 23-26.

Describes the setting up of a public library in a small remote, predominantly Indian community. 676 children's books and 926 books for adults were arranged in two rooms in the community hall. A local woman was trained to act as librarian. A library committee was set up and now consists of seven members, all prominent citizens, some white, some Indian. Advance publicity included announcements at the cinema, in church, and by book talks to all

classes in the day schools. During the first week when each person was allowed only one book, 94 adult and 167 children's books were borrowed. Adults were later allowed two books each, the library being open two afternoons and two evenings a week. The book collection will be changed from time to time. Selecting books for the 250 Indian children at the Residential School poses special problems because of the background of the children's lives. It is intended to extend library services to the whole of the James Bay area.

9106 Metropolitan Toronto library survey, Richard J. Stanbury. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (1) February 1959, 37-38.

It has become increasingly evident to the committee and chief librarians of the metropolitan libraries that serious problems were arising with regard to the provision of facilities and services to vast new areas and that a great deal could be done to make library expenditures more effective by eliminating unnecessary duplication and by increasing co-operation between the library committees. A sound factual basis was essential before adequate planning for future library development could be carried out. Dr. Ralph Shaw was appointed to carry out the resolution "that a survey should be made of the library services of the 13 municipalities of metropolitan Toronto and the interrelationships of these libraries. This survey should concern itself first of all with determining the needs and costs within the existing political framework, of library service of a standard as recommended by the C.L.A. That this be followed by recommendations concerning specific areas of co-operation to provide (i) improved service and (ii) more economical service of an equally high standard. The survey should also include a plan of development designed to carry out the recommendation."

9107 Vytvářet podmínky pro lepší službu čtenářům! [Towards a better service to readers] Rudolf Málek. *Knihovník*, 4 (5) 1959, 139-141.

Describes the re-organisation of the public library of Prague and the problems arising from the introduction of open access. The library was originally operated under closed access for 20 years until 1949. In 1957, after an experimental period, the library was re-organised and a new type of shelving devised. A greater part of the stock is still kept in a store room. A selection of non-fiction books is shelved along the walls according to subject groups. Each shelving unit consists of two shelves of general books on the subject, two rows of catalogue drawers which contain entries of the complete stock on the subject including books in the store room, a shelf of bibliographies and two closed shelves of reserve stock. Latest additions are advertised in special display cases. The centre of the room is occupied by fiction shelves, returned books and staff enclosure. The library has four readers' advisers each of whom specialises in a subject and is responsible for one quarter of the room. General bibliographical enquiries are dealt with at the enquiry desk near the door.

9108 K dobudování katalogů v lidových knihovnách [Catalogues of public libraries in Czechoslovakia] D. Vančura. *Knihovník*, 4 (5) 1959, 136-139.

The introduction of open access had a bad influence on the state of catalogues in many libraries. Some libraries even discontinued cataloguing new additions to their stocks. The need for better cataloguing in public libraries was recognised in 1957 and according to plan each library should have a complete author and classified catalogue by the end of 1960. The first task of each library is to

revise and complete the author catalogue. The use of cards printed centrally is recommended but the quality of paper is poor, the average life of each card being 3-5 years. The classified catalogues will be arranged by the Decimal system, modified by Tropovský, which is at present in use in the towns of Písek and Jičín. New cataloguing rules are in publication.

9109 Yleisen kirjaston jako osastoihin [Division of a public library into departments] Rae Mürhu. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (3) March 1959, 52-55.

A great number of libraries in Finland and Scandinavia were studied for this paper. Some of the criteria for division into departments were as follows : (1) age group of users, (2) language of books, (3) form of works (books, newspapers, music books, maps, manuscripts, etc.), (4) audio-visual equipment, (5) geographical areas (local history collections, etc.), (6) different forms of public service (lending department, reading rooms, lecture halls, club rooms), (7) systematic division, (8) administrative rooms, (9) special collections, (10) cloak-rooms.

9110 Kirjastot ja matkailu [Libraries and tourism] *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (4) April 1959, 81.

Libraries should not be content to give mere practical guidance for tourism. They ought to encourage the public to get a deeper knowledge of foreign countries, their history and present problems. A library exhibition "Will you go to Italy?" ought to include books about Italian culture, art and literature. Libraries should also remember tourists who arrive in their region and provide books about their own locality for them.

9111 La nouvelle bibliothèque municipale de Brest [The new public library at Brest] Jean Bléton. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 4 (3) March 1959, 113-127. Plans, photos.

During the last war Brest P.L. suffered no less than seven successive disasters through fire and explosions, and there were various financial setbacks before work started on a new building in 1953. The exterior is impressive. The adult and junior lending libraries, and exhibition room are on the ground floor ; upstairs are a reading room, periodicals room, catalogue room and stack. On both floors a strategically placed information office gives easy supervision of the rooms. Particular attention has been paid to stack provision. At present three floors of stack next to the reading room house 90,000v. while two other floors can be made available in the basement, enabling the library to house 300,000v. in reserve.

9112 Hamburger Öffentliche Bücherhallen [Hamburg Public Libraries] Rudolf Joerden, and others. *B. u. Bild.*, 11 (5) May 1959, 197-237. Photos., diagr.

The post-war extension programme aims at providing an efficient library service for all inhabitants. The development plan begun in 1954 envisaged extension of existing libraries, reconstruction of libraries damaged in the war, establishment of new branches, and incorporation of popular libraries of local districts, within a central system. Much remains to be done, and among the most important tasks will be the establishment of a central library, district branches, and a travelling library service. Present practice is surveyed in detail

—organization, staff training, book selection, catalogues, children's work, music library, etc. The importance of interior design and the provision of paintings to help provide an atmosphere conducive to leisurely browsing in open access libraries are also discussed. Statistics for 1958/9 show that expenditure per inhabitant was 2.07 DM, but enrolled readers represented only 5.3% of the total population. Total lending stock was 563,639v., and total issues were 2,934,816.

9113 Current library problems (1) Public libraries, E. J. Willson. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 53-55.

The problems are those of staff recruitment, training and conditions, of inadequate buildings, and of library co-operation. Their solution requires more money, through more public support and better librarians.

9114 Public Library services, K. J. Rider. (*In : Lib. Assn. Ref. and Spec. Libs. Section, Conf. Proc., Information services : national and international*, 1958, 28-42. Bibliog.).

Where commercial and technical libraries have been provided by public libraries they have played a large part in industrial development in their areas. They provide the standard texts, monographs, etc., often missing in industrial special libraries. But the public library has wide responsibilities both in subject range and content value. To exclude legal and medical books seems doubtful practice. Irrespective of size public libraries should concentrate on bibliographies, abstracts and indexes—it should be the local bibliographical centre. Outlines material provided in small, medium-sized and large municipal reference libraries and county libraries. Deals with current problems of co-operation, the Municipal Libraries section of the Library Association, the Hargreaves' report on status, training and qualifications of public reference librarians. A regular annotated list of new reference books is required. Our largest reference libraries should be designated statutory reference libraries.

9115 Some county library problems (1) Preparation and publicity for a mobile library service, G. Thomas. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 62-64.

Before a new travelling library vehicle is delivered the regional librarian conducts a house-to-house canvass of its intended area of operation and from the potential demand discovered plans journeys and stopping places. When personal contact has thus been made and routes have been planned each potential reader is told by letter of the time and place of his nearest stop and the service can begin.

9116 Some county library problems (3) Library provision in a New Town and on a new estate, F. W. S. Baguley. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 68-71.

The new town is a normal community with its own industries, but demand is heavy since there are many young families and few other facilities. Service is limited by lack of proper premises but assisted by flexible county stock. In the housing estate the population largely consists of young working-class families unaccustomed to using libraries. There is little literary demand but a large demand for light reading and hobbies literature. It is necessary to be informal and friendly and to suffer the noise of children and a high rate of damage to books.

9117 'A marriage has been arranged . . .': 25 years of burgh and county amalgamation, Mrs. M. D. McLean. *SLA News*, (33) January-February 1959, 3-5. Photos.

Dumfriesshire (pop. 88,705), Scot., has only one large burgh, Dumfries (pop 27,430) and six small burghs (pop. 6-12,000). Up to the 1930's the burghs were struggling on small incomes to maintain Carnegie buildings. Agreements were made by the County Council with the town councils of Dumfries and Lockerbie and later with the other burghs for a joint library service. The service was organised from the Ewart Library in Dumfries where a book pool was created and spacious accommodation was provided in 1936. Shop libraries were opened in Sanquhar in 1934 and later in Annan. After 1946 growth was rapid and new branches were opened in several villages and towns. By 1956 the programme of establishing branches in all villages with a population of over 1,000 was completed. The *Quarterly Bulletin* records acquisitions; a picture exchange scheme has been started; the local history collection of 9,000v. has been catalogued; a new Children's Library in the Ewart Library was opened in 1955 and an Information and Students' Room in 1959. Total expenditure in 1957-58: £30,000 (£10,621 for books and binding), bookstock 141,555v., and issues 859,743.

9118 East London libraries, J. G. O'Leary. *East London Papers*, 2 (1) April 1959, 29-36.

A brief history of the development of public libraries in East London shows that these libraries were mainly founded in the 1890's. The low rateable value and the financial limitation of the 1d. rate up to 1919 resulted in poor library services. Some boroughs received gifts from Andrew Carnegie or Passmore Edwards but the buildings erected "in mulberry brick and Doulton tile 'stone-work' . . . are unfortunately indestructible". Only one new library scheme has been planned and organised since 1914. If the buildings are poor, the bookfunds are good. The ten boroughs described spend over £100,000 on books and issue over 10m. books a year. Since the Second World War the populations of Poplar and Bethnal Green have declined in numbers, while Dagenham has grown as a new town. Brief notes are given on special libraries and collections in firms and societies.

9119 Fiction in a public library [the problem of supply confronting the Central Lending Library, St. Marylebone Public Library, London] L. C. Guy. *Books*, (322) March-April 1959, 49-51.

Registered readers 29,000; average daily issue 2,400 books (approx. 50% fiction). Nearly £3,000 is spent on fiction (out of a total of £6,000), the greater part on new works, the remainder on replacements and occasional mass duplication. Works of standard modern writers are heavily duplicated to satisfy constant demand, but duplication takes second place to the provision of essential non-fiction. Estimated life of a novel is four years, thus to maintain stock in good clean condition, 25% must be replaced yearly. Any work may be reserved for 3d., but prompt provision, as in subscription libraries, is impossible, yet the library endeavours to buy an extra copy for every 5-8 readers on the waiting-lists. By judicious selection and accurate estimation of initial demand, no part of the service is neglected or forfeited at the expense of another, and a variety of tastes is satisfied.

9120 Some London gramophone record libraries - impressions of visits to the collections of six public libraries, D. J. Simpson. *Lib. World*, 60 (704) February 1959, 137-140. Illus.

Discusses variations of practice in gramophone library administration. Among the matters considered are : regulations regarding guarantors, deposits and borrowers' equipment ; selection and care of stock ; catalogues and indexes ; methods of recording issues and of indicating damage to records ; premises ; staffing, and the cost of the service. He suggests that gramophone librarians should hold meetings to discuss mutual problems, and that a panel of reviewers should be set up to appraise new records and issue a list of suitable basic stock.

9121 Gramophone record libraries - the second phase, an examination of some of the factors affecting the cost of maintaining a collection of long-playing gramophone records in a public library, L. Willmot and B. Skilling. *Lib. World*, 60 (705) March 1959, 176-178.

Gramophone record libraries have now become an established part of the public library service in London, and are slowly spreading throughout the country. Emphasis in the first phase was on founding the libraries and stocking them adequately, in the second more on the maintenance of this stock in good condition. In most libraries 78 rpm. music records are now dead stock, being superseded by LPs (generally 33 rpm.). The record fund (which in most libraries is too low) may be divided into that required for expansion and that to maintain the existing collection, i.e. to provide additions and replacements. The number of discards (not all of which will necessarily be replaced) may be estimated by dividing the annual issue by the average number of issues per record. This latter figure will depend largely upon local standards and treatment by the public ; figures of 40 and 63 issues are quoted from Southwark and Hendon respectively.

9122 Stirling County Libraries, E. A. Liversidge. *SLA News*, (34) March-April 1959, 3-5, 7. Photo.

Stirlingshire, Scotland, is both an agricultural and an industrial county. The library service began in 1925 with a budget of £1,578. Today the annual estimate is £475,000. 850,000v. were issued in 1957-58 through 8 branches, 2 hospital libraries, 67 schools and 49 centres. Twice expanded, the headquarters are inadequate and overcrowded. Recent branches have been opened in converted shops in Denny (1956) and in a house in Lennoxtown (1958). New housing estates have shown that voluntary centres are unsatisfactory and it is planned to establish a mobile library service. A programme to provide libraries in all primary and secondary schools is in active development ; ten school libraries have been opened. Provision is based on 4 books per pupil in secondary schools and three in primary schools. New appointments have included (i) Chief Assistant in charge of School Libraries ; (ii) a Children's Librarian to supervise work in primary schools ; (iii) 3 school librarians. Every large secondary school will have a qualified librarian ; for smaller schools one qualified librarian will serve two schools.

9123 Surrey County Council Act, 1958, R.F.A. *County Newsletter*, (18) February 1959, 11.

The County Library Committee have delegated powers to take steps to enforce

this Act which came into force on 1st August 1958. It grants a legal right to charge fines (for a book 6d. each week or part of a week overdue), reservation fees and to recover postage costs on notices to readers. The County Council can institute court procedure against defaulters and readers can be excluded from the library until dues have been paid.

9124 The small branch library, J. Elridge. *Lib. World*, 60 (703) January 1959, 112-116.

The small branch must be considered administratively as a representative part of the larger unit, and will normally serve populations in the 2-15,000 range. Larger communities should be served by a more self-sufficient branch, and smaller ones by a travelling library, although this method may be better for some communities of up to 10,000 because of special local conditions. Stock should be provided at the rate of 1 book per head of population (but should never be less than 5,000) and the emphasis will be on general literature rather than on advanced and highly specialised works. Although book selection will be done centrally to ensure co-ordination of the system as a whole, consideration should be given to suggestions from local librarians. Cataloguing and classification must also be done centrally and local conditions will determine the extent to which book processing is done at branch level, particularly as there is often only one assistant on duty, who should be free to devote as much time as possible to his readers' requirements. For the same reason, local records should be kept to a minimum, provided there are sufficient links with headquarters to enable the whole range of stock to be at the disposal of the readers at the branch.

9125 Budgetfrågor vid landsbygdssbibliotek [Budget problems of rural libraries] Inga Brita Sjögren. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (4) 1959, 251-253.

In some parts of Sweden, the development of public library systems in rural communities has been lagging, and efforts have been made to interest local authorities in starting public libraries. Face-to-face contact has proved to be most efficient in this respect. A staff member from the nearest central library has made up a modest budget proposal and presented it personally to the library board and other authorities. In 9 out of 13 communities visited, the budget proposals were accepted, although with some modification in three instances.

9126 Studiebiblioteket vid Norrköpings stadsbibliotek [The study library of the Public Library of Norrköping] Bianca Bianchini. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (4) 1959, 257-258.

In February of 1959, the "study library" of the Norrköping Public Library in Sweden was opened. It is not arranged as a regular branch library but rather as a study group with a radio, tape recorder, and a record player. Picture and film projectors may be borrowed from the main library. The study library serves all kinds of study groups and schools, and it has proved to be a welcome addition to the services rendered by this library.

9127 Libraries without books, Meredith Bloss. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 53 (3) March 1959, 201-203.

In 1957 public libraries spent 12.2% of their total budget on books ; indicating either that the book fund is taking the brunt of the rising cost of living or that there is not so much need to spend money on books. A need is shown to

examine book buying processes. Processing and circulation of books are usually two separate departments, which could be combined. Records for the ideal book flow must include (1) stock information ; (2) stock control ; (3) circulation control ; (4) analysis of use ; (5) reserves control ; (6) constant flow of work. Co-operation between libraries is recommended.

9128 The public library : an educational institution? Ralph A. Ulveling. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 12-20.

The public library is one of America's greatest contributions to education, but it is not a mass medium, as it depends on personal contact between each reader and each book. Do our classification systems contribute to this end ? Reader-interest classification at Detroit allows the librarian to acquire better book knowledge. Detroit Public library has 1m. reference books spread over ten departments as opposed to 900,000v. for home reading. Detroit was forced to build up its reference collection because of the absence of any other agency in the area, and now because of the depth of the enquiries posed to it. Many of the reference items are available for loan. Would not the smaller library serve education better if it used its limited resources to supply the educational and informative needs of the area it serves, and leave the State library to supply the more experimental literature of limited use ?

9129 Nothing to lose but our routines : work simplification at the Long Beach public library, Edwin Castagna. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 53 (3) March 1959, 197-200.

Films on work simplification and discussion groups were held. The prime functions of any job were considered ; after details had been discussed, a better method was evolved and applied. Improvements made include : (1) discharging and handling reserves ; (2) mounting pictures with an electric press ; (3) elimination of the registration file; (4) moving books from one branch to another. Libraries are recommended to bring in outside advice, or if this is too expensive co-operate with other interested libraries. Projects suggested for individual libraries are the more efficient work areas for sorting and shelving books, processing and repairing them, and dispatching shipments to other branches.

9130 Bookomatic charging, Mary Cameron. *A.P.L.A. Bull.*, 23 (3) Spring 1959, 61-63.

Equipment used (i) a three-fold carbon interleaved transaction slip, (ii) embossed book card, which remains in the book except for the moment of charging, (iii) embossed borrower's card, and (iv) an imprinter charging machine. *Charging routine* (i) Book card is removed and placed with borrower's card below a transaction slip in the imprinter, (ii) the handle of the imprinter is pushed down and three copies of the T slip containing details about the book and the reader are obtained, (iii) one copy of the T slip is placed in the pocket with the book card. The other two copies are the overdue notice and the library copy. *Discharging routine* (i) The T slip is removed from the book and filed by number, (ii) filed slips are matched with the file of books borrowed and then destroyed, (iii) slips remaining in the file indicate books still out, (iv) when they become overdue the copy marked 'Overdue Reminder' is removed, placed in a window envelope and posted.

9131 Plastic cards for charging books. *Lib. J.*, 83 (19) November 1st 1958, 3062-63.

Rigid vinyl sheeting is used in a charging system developed by the Addressograph-Multigraph Co. A vinyl card is given to each reader and each book on to which the necessary information is embossed using a graphotype machine. In charging, the book card and reader's card are placed in a machine with a pre-printed and numbered transaction slip. The handle is pushed twice and two copies of the transaction slip are imprinted together with the current date and date due. One part of the slip is placed in the book pocket with the book card, the second part filed as the library record and the third part makes a pre-printed overdue circular. On return the date due slip is removed from the pocket and the book shelved. The slips are later checked for overdues and the pre-printed circulars sent out. Advantages of the system lie in the cut in paper work and in fewer errors.

9132 Självbetjäning i biblioteket. Kring en utlåningsapparat [Self-service in the library. A new charging machine] Bengt Hjelmqvist. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (4) 1959, 321-325. Illus.

In two public libraries in Sweden a new mechanical self-charging system, based on the principles of the cash-register, has been used. The time saved with this charging method is considerable, and even if the machine is operated by library personnel, instead of by the borrowers, it may be favourably compared with photo-charging.

9133 Reader's interest classification in the small public library, Charles Joyce. *Lib. J.*, 84 (5) March 1st 1959, 705-707.

R.I.C. is designed to arrange books according to the manner in which readers expect to find them and was originally devised by Ralph A. Ulveling (See *Lib. J.*, March 15, 1952, 478-482) for use in Detroit P.L. where some branches are now using it exclusively. At Branford, Conn., where the scheme is used with modifications the classification employs 25 main categories and 110 sub-categories subdivided by author. Non-technical headings are used and symbols are avoided completely. For identification purposes the category name, sub-category number and, in some cases, the author's name are used. The scheme can be used for both adult and children's books and has been found to be very flexible in that sub-categories can be added or subtracted according to changing conditions. R.I.C. is no more difficult to apply than Dewey but staff may be reluctant to use it as specific books can be located more quickly by Dewey.

9134 Those book requests, Robert Casey. *Leabharlann*, 16 (3) September 1958, 71-75.

Gradually the system of trying to give every reader the book he requires has evolved through the reservation and request system. Persons making requests can be divided into three groups : (i) students reading for examinations ; the library should not be expected to provide basic textbooks, but material for extra reading ; (ii) informal students who specialise in one subject ; care should be taken that too strong a stock in these fields is not built up, if there is very little other demand ; (iii) devotees of the latest book, the library should not function as a subscription library. A broad policy should be formed, the public should know what it is and what books are likely to be available, thus giving fair chances to all classes to have books to read and study.

9135 Buy, borrow - or steal : thieves' methods, Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. World*, 60 (697) July 1958, 3-6.

Descriptions of ten commoner cases of theft in public libraries and ways of countering them.

9136 Public relations for libraries, W. Best Harris. *Lib. World*, 60 (703) January 1959, 109-111 ; 60 (704) February 1959, 141-144.

The public is being increasingly conditioned to public relations—the technique of selling ideas and articles of all kinds. Lack of adequate public relations for libraries has resulted in widespread ignorance of their true value and purpose, and to the insufficiency of the national and local government income they receive. The public library is the only major instrument of self-education available to the majority of people. Part of our programme for the next few years must be devoted to saying how inadequate we are, but how significant we could be. Four great social changes are taking place ; (i) rehousing schemes leading to a wider distribution of the population ; (ii) the changing nature of the formal education service ; (iii) automation ; (iv) increased leisure. None of the mass media of entertainment designed to satisfy the needs of this mass leisure can make any significant contribution to the promotion of individual culture and taste—indeed they are prepared to debauch public taste for their own ends. Local authority representatives and librarians must publicise the library service—both existing facilities and possible future developments—but the initiative must come from the librarians, individually and collectively, locally and nationally. The principal media for this purpose are the press (particularly local newspapers and magazines) and the radio (including television). Other suggestions include : invitations to newly elected councillors to inspect the service ; displays of library stock in other places (e.g. agricultural shows, factories, and meetings of hobby groups) ; talks by the librarian or senior members of his staff ; exhibitions and printed material. Every library system serving a population of 100,000 or more should endeavour to employ a full-time display artist. Many opportunities of advertising public libraries at a national level are lost because the profession has no public relations officer charged with the duty of selling the idea of the necessity of an adequately financed public library service.

9137 What does a chief librarian do ? F. A. Sharr. *Asst. Lib.*, 51 (1) January 1958, 7-8.

The chief librarian in large libraries is a full-time administrator and not a practising librarian. A bookish librarian can even be a hindrance to the progress of the library. The chief's prime duties are to get money, get results, and make the library known to those who control finance. He seeks to get money by persuasion, by convincing argument and by showing that he can carry out plans that are made. He must fight for good salaries in order to obtain the quality of staff who will get the successful results, e.g. by good book selection. He must act as sales manager and talk to people of all kinds about the aims, policy, service and achievements of the library.

9138 Reading and administration, Lionel R. McColvin. *Lib. World*, 59 (696) June 1958, 159-161.

Some thoughts on "What does a Chief Librarian do," by F. A. Sharr (See LSA

9137). The Chief Librarian should be a constructive reader and book user and have definite outside interests. His main concerns are book provision and staff selection and their success should ensure a good budget. He must maintain a good public relations policy, especially with the local authority. All top-level administration should be a team effort ; in large systems special staff should be employed to perform those tasks which have nothing to do with librarianship.

9139 What does the Deputy Librarian do ? R. F. Vollans. *Lib. World*, 60 (704) February 1959, 145-147.

The deputy librarian acts as a buffer between the chief and the staff, and should be equally loyal to both. Chief and deputy should work together as a team, exchanging views and confidences, and both be concerned with the running of all departments of the service. Each should be both administrator and bookman, although if the chief insists on being primarily one, it is advisable that the deputy should be the other. The chief will spend more time on council and committee work and in formulating broad policy—leaving its detailed application to the deputy, who should not be required to spend time on the purely routine aspects of administrative work. The deputy should attend all library committee meetings and exercise supervision over all the activities of the library, and co-ordinate the work of all its departments. He should not be burdened with a full-time single job, such as cataloguing. In the chief's absence he should be in a position to deputise in any situation—in the office or at any meeting of the council or its committees.

9140 Division of staff : a Canadian example, David L. Houldridge. *Asst. Lib.*, 51 (10) October 1958, 201-203.

In Toronto staff are engaged on the understanding that they are accepted as qualified librarians if they are university graduates with at least a one-year full-time course at a library school, or as assistants if they lack these qualifications. The duties performed by professional and non-professional staff in the adult lending department of a medium-sized branch library are listed. It is suggested that a similar division of staff should be introduced into British libraries and that as a result the library service would gain considerably.

9141 Staffing of county library headquarters, Bridget Redmond. *Leabharlann*, 17 (1) March 1959, 5-15. Tables.

The factors affecting staffing are : (1) amount of money spent by the authority ; (2) size and geographical distribution of the population ; (3) number of books ; (4) type of services included in the area. Apart from the County Librarian, the staff are of four types : (1) Assistant Librarian, whose appointment may not be justified in smaller areas ; (2) Assistants—qualified, sub-professional and non-professional ; (3) Clerk typists ; (4) Van driver/assistant. The grading of these posts should be related to the qualifications held and the functions served. It was suggested that staffing could be related to the needs of individual departments—if the authority is small, though, individual departments may not be justified.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

9142 On the need for co-operation between library and school, H. J. Ling. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (3) July 1958, 73-81.

The younger generation must be induced to acquire the reading habit and an efficient library service should be available to them. The solution lies in co-operation between library and school. Co-operation between the two professions at present is haphazard, mainly due to ignorance of one another's work. Teacher-librarian's courses should include municipal library practice, and municipal children's librarians should be instructed in teaching method, child psychology and school librarianship. An optional paper should be offered at Registration level. While special opportunities occur when a new school is opened or a new children's service commenced, existing services can be improved by co-operation. The schools can encourage library membership, assist in the recovery of overdue books and provide display facilities for the library. The library can help the school with advice on basic stock, cataloguing and classification, by avoiding duplication of bookstocks, by organising exhibitions and visits by school classes and by providing facilities for school project work.

9143 Library work and "career days", Recruitment Liaison Committee, Canadian Library Association. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (1) February 1959, 47-49.

Career days now seem to be established in many schools, colleges and universities as a popular medium for enlightening students regarding future careers. These students facing the choice of a profession are a logical target for library recruitment programmes. A variety of guidance material is at their disposal to help them choose wisely, and if library work is to be brought to their attention it is essential to interpret this profession to the responsible school personnel. Suggestions are made to help those who are recruiting for library work to take advantage of the opportunity presented by career days. Factors are pointed out which recruiters should keep in mind in approaching young people about library work.

9144 Some county library problems (2) The school library service and the teacher, A. Marley. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 65-68.

The school library service provides books which the individual schools cannot afford, especially in areas without a nearby junior library. Teachers in charge of the school library need time to attend to it and therefore it requires the support of the whole teaching profession. The service helps by changing books frequently at the small schools, helps in the creation of a separate library in the larger schools, and can assist in the formation of workable libraries in the big schools now being built. Buckinghamshire runs three-day courses for teachers interested in school librarianship and maintains good relations with them.

9145 Soviet school libraries, Y. Chernysheva. *Sch. Libs.*, 8 (1) October 1958, 13-14.

Every Soviet school has a library, the size depending on the size of the school and how long it has been in existence. The library is in charge of the librarian and the principal of the school. The librarian's salary is equal to that of a teacher's. Work done in the library is frequently under inspection. The organisation of pupils' reading, talks with parents, study circles, book exhibitions, readers'

conferences (often attended by authors) take up a large part of the librarian's time. Translations of foreign books are very popular.

9146 Area distribution libraries for elementary schools, Thelma Reid and Edna Ziebold. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 53 (3) March 1959, 225-227. Illus.

The co-operating district gives a library room and a full-time librarian or teacher, while the County provides books. The procedure should be regarded as transitional until the school can afford to have its own library. The advantages are : (1) well-trained central staff attracted ; (2) variety of books supplied to schools ; (3) economy through centralisation of book administration ; (4) area librarian can stimulate interests by readiness to help with projects. The disadvantages are : (1) requests cannot be hurried ; (2) no real library experience for children ; (3) no contact with the children if the area is very large. The service can be given at district or inter-district level, if the latter then the areas may change round the books among themselves.

9147 Public library service to elementary schools . . . in Long Beach, Helen Fuller . . . In Pasadena, Mildred R. Phipps. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (4) April 1959, 303-305. Illus.

A Long Beach librarian visits schools once a term to introduce the children who have school libraries, to the public library. Individual vacation lists for all children are planned with the aid of the teachers. The school curriculum courses of study are kept in the library and the books are purchased accordingly. Selective reading programmes for the children involving a greater variety of books have increased the amount of reading. In Pasadena, there are no elementary school libraries, so the schools depend on the public library for book talks, story hours and library instruction. Teachers may borrow up to 100 books for class use, and classes visit the library once a month. There are regular meetings between the teachers and librarians, where policy is discussed. Books supplementing the school curriculum are reviewed.

9148 Secondary school teacher and library services : summary of report made by Dr. Sam Lambert to the A.A.S.L. . . . [American Association of School Librarians] Gereldine Ferring. *Sch. Libs.*, 8 (1) October 1958, 15-16.

The library is now an integral part of the American public secondary school. Teachers are ignorant of the library's function as they did not receive instruction during their training. Most of them were satisfied with their library service, but those in certain subject fields used the library more and encouraged the children to do the same, while others did not believe books could help them. Training in use of books was agreed to be a necessary part of every child's education. Recommendations are listed. (*See also LSA 9007*).

9149 Microfilm is answer at Reavis High School library, Ray Erbes. *Illinois Libs.*, 41 (3) March 1959, 167-170. Illus.

The library subscribes to the regular paper and microfilm editions of a periodical. Microfilm has been found to have the following advantages : (i) it solves the magazine storage problem ; (ii) it relieves the librarian from worry over the loss or damage of current issues in circulation ; (iii) pictures and articles can be clipped from the paper issues after the microfilm copy is on file in the

library ; (iv) by the use of microfilm and microreaders students are taught another library tool which may prove useful in college or later life ; (v) many students find use of the *Reader's guide* more enjoyable, knowing that it involves finding the reference by use of a microreader ; (vi) damage and unauthorised borrowing of periodicals has been practically eliminated. A disadvantage is that microfilm cannot be circulated.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

9150 School libraries and children's libraries in Ghana, Grace Ofori-Attah. *WALA News*, 3 (1) July 1958, 34-41.

Children's library provision in Ghana has all developed since 1950, when the Gold Coast Library Board devoted £3,000 to three children's library buildings. Now there are fifteen libraries in addition to school and college libraries. The minimum age for registration is nine (almost all the bookstock is English and nine is the age at which English is used as a medium of instruction in schools). Story hours are held and are very popular. It is believed that library provision for children is the most important long-term library service that the region is providing. There is a need for vernacular literature which is extremely scarce. There is also a need for a better school library service.

9151 Gyermekkönyvtáraink helyzete [The position of children's libraries in Hungary] Aranka Rácz. *Magyar Konyvszemle*, 75 (1) January-March 1959, 1-14.

Children's libraries depend on the public libraries for their existence and the latter have only developed since 1945. 47 out of 81 public libraries have separate children's departments. There is a shortage of trained staff and the stock is small and overworked. The national council for libraries has discussed the report of the committee on children's libraries, accepted its recommendations and taken the necessary steps with the libraries section of the Ministry for Culture.

9152 Children's libraries as I remember them, W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. World*, 60 (698-9) August-September 1958, 22-27.

Personal reminiscences of library work with children in its formative years.

9153 Training for youth library work in Great Britain, Nancy Dale. *Lib. World*, 60 (698-9) August-September 1958, 19-21.

There are two main sources of books for children and two main fields of action in which teachers and librarians attempt to provide books with insufficient training, funds and equipment. The School Library Association organises meetings, issues publications and sponsors training courses and the new teacher-librarian certificate. Yet the library should not be a part-time activity for a trained teacher nor the province of the school librarian only. In public libraries there is need for more posts at a sufficiently high level and organisation of more training and tuition. A full-time year's course in youth libraries would help to ensure that this important work does not soon pass out of the hands of professional librarians.

9154 Choosing books for children, Janet Hill. *Lib. World*, 60 (698-9) August-September 1958, 27-32.

The needs of two distinct groups must be considered—those children from homes where reading is recognised and those from where it is not, including those who cannot read fluently. More books which deal with backgrounds familiar to the average child are still required ; readability is the quality most to be desired. There is a lack of reality in publicity and reviews tend to be pompous and unmindful of the child's needs. More booklists, especially for backward readers, and surveys of reading tastes would greatly help selection. Includes an annotated list of bibliographies.

9155 "Choose something like a star", C. Duff-Stewart. *Junior Bookshelf*, 23 (1) January 1959, 5-11.

The estimated reading of a child between seven and fourteen is about 400 books ; if these are shoddy it makes it difficult for a child to progress to anything else. Far too often teachers and librarians select badly and haphazardly, instead of choosing books of integrity, honesty and vision. Apart from reading reliable reviews, children's librarians need to read and evaluate for themselves. Six books are mentioned for reading and introducing to parents and teachers, the most significant being L. H. Smith, *The unreluctant years ; a critical approach to children's literature*. The underlying assumptions that have brought about appalling standards of book selection are briefly discussed, and Arthur Ransome, Lillian H. Smith, Robert Frost and Janet Adam Smith are quoted. A good book is defined and a special appeal is made to all children's librarians to choose with discrimination.

9156 Jugoslavien [Children's libraries in Jugoslavia] Branka Furlan. *Born og Bager*, 11 (6) March 1959, 72-73.

Before the second World War no public children's libraries existed in Jugoslavia. During the war many libraries were destroyed and only a few were left, but after the liberation many public libraries were opened and all of them buy children's books but they have not yet got special children's libraries. In Zagreb the first and still the only children's library was opened in 1950. The lending department has 10,000v. with open access. Before 1954 it was not possible to have open access. In the reading-room are Jugoslavic periodicals and newspapers for children and some in other languages and suitable reference books for children. The article deals with some practical points. The children's librarian prepares different programmes, film shows, story hours, author's visit, use of book, for a weekly meeting in the library.

9157 Bibliotekstävlingar [Contests in children's departments] Gösta Enoksson. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (4) 1959, 273-274.

One of the most important tasks of children's and young people's libraries is to educate the young readers to become mature and self-reliant library visitors. A very popular means to achieve this is to arrange contests, where the object is to find the answers to miscellaneous questions in the books available in the library. There are several different ways of arranging such contests.

9158 La bibliothèque Pestalozzi à Neuchâtel [The Pestalozzi library at Neuchatel] Denise Gardy. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 35 (2) March-April 1959, 34-36.

Started in 1946, financed partly by the town of Neuchatel, open to children from 7-16, the books are arranged in four age groups and then classified. In 1958 stock was 4,000 and issues 17,600. A committee reads and selects the books which are eventually rebound, retaining their dust jackets. Most of the children are aged 10-14 and some of them help in the library. Other activities include story hours, puppet shows, and stamp club.

9159 The children's librarian in the community, Adeline Corrigan. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (4) April 1959, 297-299. Illus.

The children's library has responsibility for welfare and educational organisations as well as issuing books to children. Cleveland Public Library gives circulating, reference and advisory service on children's books and reading to parents and teachers. Book collections are also issued to branch libraries, mobiles, classrooms, church groups, settlements, camps and other social and recreational groups. There is a programme of book talks, story telling, summer reading, hobby clubs, printed booklists, exhibitions, puppet shows, films, and musical story hours which are linked with reading. Contact with other culture is done through projects, e.g. Hans Christian Andersen Festival. Publicity is organised mainly through regular school visiting, but also includes work in the press, radio and television.

9160 Advisory work with parents, Elsie S. MacDonald. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (4) April 1959, 299-300.

Work with children is extended by the influence of the library with parents, teachers, social workers, artists and students interested in children's literature. In Cleveland, to supplement the work done in the children's room at the central library, there are : (i) Parents' Collection, consisting of the cream of the titles from the lending department. Reading problems are discussed, and exhibits for adult groups are arranged along with booklists ; (ii) Office of Assistant Co-ordinator of Children's Service, 2,000 non-circulating books are used to show people what to buy, book selection is supervised and bibliographical service given ; (iii) Illustrator's collection, which is non-circulating and mainly historical.

9161 Administration of children's library services, Harry N. Peterson. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (4) April 1959, 293-296.

The aims of children's library work are : (i) education ; (ii) information ; (iii) research—with authors and illustrators ; (iv) cultural enrichment ; (v) recreation. Because it is too expensive to duplicate books perpetually, there should be strong co-operation between the schools and the public library. The Co-ordinator of Children's Service is third in the hierarchy in the District of Columbia and includes the following duties : (i) formulation and interpretation of the policy of the Children's service ; (ii) staff training and selection ; (iii) reports on progress. The services offered in the Central library and the fourteen branches include : (i) reference and advisory work ; (ii) story hours and class visits ; (iii) loans of sets of books to classes ; (iv) bookmobile work ; (v) collections for hospitals and institutions ; (vi) parents' and illustrator's collection. A plea is made for better libraries, children's and adult, in view of the rising

birthrate, and that books should not be forgotten, in spite of film strips, tapes and recordings.

9162 Today's bewildered youth, Jerome Cushman. *Junior Libs.* (In *Lib. J.*, 84 (4) February 15 1959, 3-6).

It is difficult for adults to communicate with youth and see their needs from their point of view. Youth is at conflict with society, frustrated, misunderstood and left out of things by their parents, and therefore, goes around with other young people. There are lots of changed values, e.g. stressing of the future, mass decisions, group morality, resulting in youth's confusion. Librarians can help by bringing youth and books together. They must be adaptable, patient, interested and imaginative to help each young person to find his individual potentiality.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

9163 Canterbury [N.S.W.] Municipal Library : new Central Library, Thurles Thomas. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (4) October 1958, 119-121. Photos.

After almost 12 years in cramped "temporary" premises the Central Library was transferred to new premises which form part of the projected Civic Centre. The library is a low T-shaped building with an aluminium roof, set back from road. The long arm of the T is the adult library which is parallel to the street and advertises itself by a glass wall along its full length. The vestibule is approached by a covered way which is provided with chairs and a display board. The entrance hall and the charging desk serve both adult and children's libraries. The library is open 48 hours a week and issues about 4,500v. a week.

9164 De la construction d'une nouvelle bibliothèque nationale de Belgique [On the construction of a new Belgian National Library] Herman Liebaers. *Archives . . . de Belgique*, 29 (2) 1958, 219-231. Plans.

Since its creation in 1837, the Belgian National Library has been housed in various premises unsuitable for library purposes. In 1934 it was suggested to King Leopold III that a new national library should be built and dedicated to the memory of the late King Albert. Royal approval was obtained and a committee set up for the purpose. Various difficulties were encountered and no report was published until 1946. The foundation stone was laid in 1954, but more problems caused an interruption until 1956. The building is expected to be completed by the end of 1959 and occupied early in 1960. Detailed descriptions are given of the architectural features, furniture and fittings.

9165 A new small library building in Finland, Helle Kannila. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (1) January 1959, 11-12. Photo.

Finnish architects take considerable interest in library planning and since 1944 many new libraries have been erected. The Lauritsala library was described by L. R. McColvin as 'the most attractive small library I have seen'. Lauritsala (Eastern Finland), has a population of 11,300 ; library stock 13,000 volumes ; circulation (1957) 72,000. Planned by the Martikainen-Ypyä-Marsio Architectural Bureau, the building fund was obtained from the borough plus State aid

of 20 per cent. The library occupies 530 sq. metres. There is an entrance hall with a 'green window', a large lending-room (122 sq. metres) in the centre of the building, a children's reading room and youth department; periodicals room and a study circle room; storage space downstairs; on the mezzanine floor a reference room (52 sq. metres), the librarian's office and storage space. The lending-room is used for literary gatherings (total seating accommodation 400) and extension activities have brought the library many friends.

9166 The design of library buildings, E. H. Ashburner. *Lib. World*, 60 (701) November 1958, 63-65.

Recent construction schemes have been mainly conversions of existing premises and inclusion of libraries in larger building projects. New buildings need to be comfortable with less formality and strict supervision. There should be no restriction on the sub-division of the building shell. Lighting should include individual desk lights and heating be of the floor, ceiling or warm-air induction type.

9167 The design of library buildings : a commentary on E. H. Ashburner's article in the Library World, November 1958, J. T. Gillett. *Lib. World*, 60 (702) December 1958, 84-87.

Informality in design should not be carried too far—skilful book display, good lighting, use of colour and judicious provision of soft furnishings, etc. should provide all that is necessary. There should be a balance between the architect's desire for space and light and the librarian's insistence on shelving more books than the architect believes can be accommodated without spoiling his basic conception; nor need provision of effective control in the light of increased thefts conflict with the architect's wishes. Open modular planning and mobile book cases will make for more effective display. Multi-purpose buildings to include libraries are not desirable. The architect should also pay more attention to subsequent maintenance costs.

9168 To build or not to build, G. A. Carter. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 81-89.

78% of municipal central libraries are over 50 years old. Post-war building has cost £10,316m., and of this less than £2m. was for new public library buildings. But there has been much provision of new school, university and industrial libraries. The Library Acts are adoptive and financial stringency can be held to prevent new building. There has always been reliance on donation and compensation and a tradition that public library buildings should not be a burden on the rates. The proportion of local government spending in the national income has fallen since 1938, and within that total the proportion of capital expenditure upon libraries has fallen from 0.31% in 1938/39 to 0.08% in 1954/55. The growth in stock and issues and the need for subject departments and modern facilities have made new buildings urgently necessary.

9169 The provision and design of county library buildings, S. G. Berriman. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 23-31.

County systems grew in the 1930's and depression, war and post-war difficulties have left their premises inadequate. Capital expenditure of £2m. could make satisfactory provision for branches and more than double the amount of

floor space available in purpose-built premises. A few well-stocked large branches and mobile libraries are better than many small branches. An open plan is recommended using galleries or mezzanine floors, easy chairs and low bookshelves.

9170 Rainford Branch Library, Lancashire, A. Donnelly. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (6) June 1959, 158-160. 2 illus.

The Rainford Branch Library, opened in new premises in September 1957, provides an all-purpose room, 60 ft. by 24 ft., with a junior section at one end and a small quick-reference section adjacent to the charging desk. The total shelf capacity is approximately 10,000v. The plan, with minor modifications, is likely to be used in Lancashire County for branch libraries serving populations of 4,000-8,000.

9171 Liverpool Music Library Suite, G. Chandler. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61(6) June 1959, 160-162. 2 illus.

Liverpool's Music Library suite consists of an entrance foyer, a periodicals foyer, a concerts room, the Music Library proper (with some 40,000v.), a music manuscripts exhibition foyer, a gramophone listening room, and a stack room. A dictionary catalogue of the music in the library has been published and a special edition of the *Liverpool Bulletin*, to mark the opening, describes some of the rare musical treasures in the library.

9172 Planning the new library : the Wix Library of the Weizmann Institute of Science [Rehovoth, Israel], David R. Wahl. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (3) March 1959, 123-131. Photos., plans.

In 1956 the libraries of the Weizmann Institute were inadequately staffed and run on archaic lines. A new two-storey library building of modern design was later planned and finally completed in 1958. The ground floor contains an entrance lobby, an exhibition museum for the Weizmann Archives, offices for these, and various equipment and work rooms. The library proper is on the second floor and consists of three equal sections—a reading room, stack area, and reference, catalogue, periodical and service areas. A gallery, reached by a spiral stairway, has offices, workrooms, conference rooms and six cubicles. All rooms are designed on the modular principle. Table tops are of five colours of linoleum. The gallery rooms have blue walls with russet coloured doors. Photocopies and microfilms are processed in the ground floor laboratories.

9173 Der Neubau der Zentralbibliothek Solothurn [The rebuilding of the Solothurn Central Library] Leo Altermatt. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 35 (1) January-February 1959, 1-9. Plan, photos.

A short history of the library is given followed by an account of the new building. Other articles in this issue deal with how the move was made, the architects' views, how it was built, what materials were used and the book museum.

9174 The effective location of public library buildings, Joseph L. Wheeler. *Univ. Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers*, (52) July 1958. 50p. Illus., diagrs., references.

Library planners should aim to give the highest quality service at the least

service-unit cost to the greatest number of citizens. A careful study of the locations of a number of public libraries erected in the United States during the past ten years and of the replies to a questionnaire sent to all public libraries in cities with over 100,000 population is used to show the vital importance of siting a library at the very centre of civic activity. A position among shops is more important than one in a "civic centre" or near to a school or college. The central library should be contained in one building and not split up for the sake of a cheaper site. Since not more than 25% of readers use a car specially for a visit to the library, the problem of parking is not one to be met by choosing an off-centre site with ample parking space. Even if it costs more to obtain a central site the increased use made of the library and all its services will justify the expense.

9175 Ask the man who maintains one, Robert McConnell and Frank Chambers. *Lib. J.*, 83 (21) December 1st 1958, 3396-97.

Discusses the need to relate building design to ease of maintenance. Points mentioned are ease of cleaning (to be borne in mind particularly when choosing flooring and furniture), the hazards of outside flights of steps, position of windowsills, wall surfaces and heating maintenance.

9176 Architectural lighting, James R. Bale. *Lib. J.*, 83 (21) December 1st 1958, 3393-94.

The lighting installation should complement the design of the building and accent special architectural features. Adequate illumination levels should be based on the nature of the building materials employed and the amount of light surrounding the structure. The location of lighting elements should be as inconspicuous as possible and lighting elements should not be allowed to create glare. The relationship of light and colour is also briefly mentioned.

9177 Lighting maintenance, John C. Adams. *Lib. J.*, 83 (21) December 1st 1958, 3394-95.

Light efficiency depends on good lighting maintenance. A seven step programme is outlined which includes : periodic light meter reading and checking of voltages ; regular cleaning of lamps, surrounding walls and ceilings ; the use of techniques designed to reduce costs and the establishment of a lamp replacement plan.

9178 Architectural issue. *Lib. J.*, 83 (21) December 1 1958, 3329-89. Illus., plans.

Descriptions of ten new public libraries, six university and four college and school libraries in the United States, and of Makerere College L., East Africa. Other articles describe libraries that have been extended, rebuilt or remodelled.

9179 Emphasis on simplicity, Charles E. Butler. *Pioneer*, 22 (1) January-February 1959, 8-13. Illus., plans.

The new library at Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y., has been designed as an "open" library with a minimum of specialized areas. Provision for listening to recordings, reading microfilms and microcards, and studying at individual tables is provided in the general reading areas. Displays are shown in natural areas and rare books are not segregated but exhibited to all library users and

protected by suitable cases. Maximum flexibility has been achieved and shelving areas may be converted into reading or office space and vice versa.

9180 Planning the new library : The Procter & Gamble Company M. A. & R. [Manufacturing, administrative and research] **Technical Library** [Ivorydale, Cincinnati, O.] Else L. Schulze. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (1) January 1959, 20-25. Illus., plan.

In the new extension of the company's premises the library was allocated 4,224 square feet on the top (fifth) floor. Escalator and some elevator service is available from the ground floor. The room is oblong with alcoves at each end. Most of the windows face north. A patents area, charging area, a general reading room with a microcard reader, a stack room with abstracts and index bar, two microfilm reading booths, a files area with study carrells, a storage area, and the usual offices are provided. Furniture is of metal in Manila tan, a warm beige. The tops of the desks, tables, abstracts bar and card cabinets are in pale green, the aluminium chairs are upholstered in coral coloured material whilst the walls are pale beige and the venetian blinds a very light grey. An electronic statistical machine for mechanical information retrieval has been provided and new micro- and photo-reproduction equipment is on order.

9181 Ny litteratur om biblioteksbyggnader [New books on library buildings] Sigurd Möhlenbrock. *Biblioteksläget*, 44 (4) 1959, 241-242.

In the Scandinavian countries, library architecture is of predominant interest, as many new library buildings are being erected and still more are being planned. *Normer og planer for folkebiblioteksbygninger*, vol. 1, Copenhagen 1958, publ. by Dansk bibliografisk kontor, contains plans for libraries in small towns with populations from 5-10,000. Wallinder, J., & Thomsen, C., *Biblioteksbyggnader*, Copenhagen 1959, publ. by Dansk bibliografisk kontor, is also of interest although the authors make a few statements which may not be true, owing to recent changes in the procedure of library work. Mevissen, W., *Büchereibau Public Library Building*, Essen 1958, Verlag Ernst Heyer, takes the idea of public libraries into consideration. It is perfectly illustrated and contains all data regarding the buildings presented. Wright, W. W., *Library Building Plans Institutes*. (ACRL monographs, 15), Chicago 1956, publ. by Association of College and Reference Libraries, presents buildings for colleges, universities and institutions.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials

9182 Notes on the administration of book selection, Lindsay Miller. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (4) October 1958, 128-130.

There are two types of selection. *Intensive selection* is concerned with the library's specific needs for authors, titles and subject representation. These needs arise from readers' requests and noting items missing from the stock or of subjects inadequately represented. Efficiency here depends on the provision by the administration of adequate bibliographic aids. Only the large libraries can be fully efficient, but the smaller should be able to obtain bibliographical information from the larger after the fairly obvious sources available to them have been explored. *Extensive selection* covers the choosing of titles from current

publishing with the sole object of obtaining an appropriate representative collection of new books, based on an estimate of likely demand. This requires a choice of sources and some general knowledge in the selector of the standards of authors and publishers. In the larger libraries where the chief officer cannot do all the selection, the best organisation is a balance between centralisation and decentralisation, with heads of public departments submitting their requirements in the sphere of intensive selection and leaving extensive selection to one or two senior officers.

9183 Foreign bibliography and book selection—some practical considerations, Brian H. Baumfield. *Lib. World*, 60 (701) November 1958, 68-74.

Every library should attempt to acquire foreign publications in certain general subject fields. Some subjects are only dealt with adequately in foreign books and readers should not live in a national quarantine from foreign imaginative writing. Details of selection guides are set out under the following headings : (i) Official and trade bibliographies ; (ii) Secondary sources ; (iii) Booksellers of foreign material and their lists. [See also correspondence in *Lib. World*, 60 (704) February 1959, 154].

9184 Acquiring books from abroad, Frank L. Schick. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 46-50. Bibliog.

After reviewing the international book trade statistically, the author proceeds to recommend methods for acquiring foreign in-print material (both monographic and serial) to American librarians. Out-of-print foreign material causes more difficulty, and the writer suggests a partial solution on the lines of the American *The American antiquarian booksellers weekly*, to which American librarians can send their lists of desiderata for publication without charge. For various reasons, he would recommend similar lists being started in France, Italy and Spain. To this end, a Foreign Desiderata Publications Committee of R.T.S.D. (A.L.A.) has been formed.

9185 American book selection. *Lib. World*, 60 (700) October 1958, 48-50.

The English buyer of an American book needs to know (i) if it adds significantly to what is already available in the U.K. ; (ii) if its content and physical form are good value for the high price to be paid, and (iii) if it will be usable by English readers. Details of titles alone can be found in the Wilson *Cumulative Book Index*, *Publishers' Weekly* and *Catalog of Copyright Entries* for new publications, and *Books in Print*, *Catalog of Reprints in Series*, etc. for older titles. Reviews are found in *Library Journal*, *A.L.A. Booklist*, *Technical Book Review Index*, etc. Difficulties, however, still arise, and there is a need for an English guide to American publications.

9186 The search for a utopia of acquisitions and resources, Edwin E. Williams. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 32-39. Bibliog.

One hundred years ago American college librarians were still emphatic that everything should be collected, no matter what its apparent value. Today, individual librarians are doubtful and complete coverage is now 'socialized' by means of co-operative schemes, however inadequate. 'Completeness' however is only partial, covering merely the printed book, but much useful research material does not reach the status of print. So our 'completeness' of coverage is but a specialisation. If university libraries become specialised in an attempt at

national complete coverage, it would be logical if universities and research workers also specialised, and this seems to be the horse that should draw the cart of librarianship.

9187 Slavic studies and library acquisitions, Charles Jelavich. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (2) March 1959, 118-124.

The American certainty of superiority over the USSR was suddenly shaken by the advent of the Sputnik. A reawakened interest in Slavic studies has resulted. In certain fields the level of Slavic studies is very high but seems to have little effect on the American public at large. Prior to 1914 very few scholars were interested in Russia and little progress was made between the two world wars. Thus 1945 found the USA with comparatively few people having a knowledge of Slavic studies. Much progress has been made since then. A committee to survey past progress and to determine future policy was founded in 1957. The results of the committee's work are expected in 1959. Throughout the survey it was realised that the success of Slavic studies would depend on library resources in this field ; it has been found that resources are concentrated in relatively few centres. Acquisition and cataloguing of Slavic materials are difficult. Library of Congress cards have proved indispensable, but language specialists are needed. Acquisitions should be under the control of the Librarian to ensure continuity ; too much reliance on faculty recommendations alone, should be avoided. Since complete coverage is neither possible nor desirable for each library, extensive interlibrary loan agreements are necessary. The co-operation of the university administrator is essential if Slavic collections are to prosper.

9188 Les publications des congrès internationaux à la Bibliothèque Nationale [Publications of international congresses] Marcelle Dumas and Françoise Gaston-Chéreau. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 4 (2) February 1959, 89-97.

Librarians have two problems with these publications, their multiplicity and the difficulty of keeping track of them and acquiring them. Traditional bibliographical sources are not wholly satisfactory, frequently publications of scientific congresses are limited editions, receive little publicity, or may appear as a periodical publication of a society. Gives the result of a survey carried out by the B.N. in the fields of the human sciences and general science. The B.N. methods of cataloguing these publications are described. Each congress is given three cards : (i) history of the congress ; (ii) proceedings, acts, accounts, etc. of the sessions, with indications of the B.N. holdings and gaps ; (iii) various extra publications, e.g. reports.

9189 Government publishing and libraries, P. McGrath. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 76-80.

The Stationery Office was set up in 1786, has been printing since 1917, and has an annual turnover of more than £1m. The Office has to make neither profit nor loss and fixes prices from average costs. There is a comprehensive cataloguing service but a consolidated list of "live" publications is necessary. This is too formidable a task and only sectional lists are available. Difficulties are recognised and informal discussions with librarians are to be started.

9190 Government publishing and libraries : the librarian's viewpoint,
Philip M. de Paris. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1958, 72-76.

Government publications resulting from strictly governmental activity may be of two uses : (i) Informational, e.g. the reports of Royal Commissions. (ii) Source material for research, e.g. the sessional papers of the House of Commons. (iii) Statistical compilations. There are also three other categories of government publication : (i) Reports on research financed by the government, e.g. the *Nautical Almanac*. (ii) Manuals of technical information, e.g. the *Bulletins and Leaflets* of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. (iii) Public information, notably, *Britain: an official handbook*. Difficulties arise from the method of publication and dissemination and the inadequate bibliographical control. In some cases there is need for better printing, binding and titling.

9191 Sammlung und Verzeichnung von Wortschallplatten [Collecting and indexing recorded texts] Curt Fleischhack. *Dokumentation*, 6 (2) March 1959, 55-56.

The Deutsche Bücherei now collects long playing records of educational value and intends to control these bibliographically in the *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie*. A yearly cumulated index of relevant entries may also be published.

9192 A study on long term periodical subscriptions, James W. Barry. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 50-54. Table.

An account of the work done by the Committee on Long Term Periodical Subscriptions of RTSD. Long term (3 years) subscriptions to periodicals are urged on all librarians as a means of reducing their periodical budgets. A table of the number of titles received and the savings obtained by long term subscriptions for six American college libraries is also given. The Committee realises that local financial and fiscal arrangements may not allow long term subscriptions, but publish this article to help local librarians convince them of the savings which could follow.

9193 Some observations on plastic jackets in relation to library binding, H. E. Radford. *Lib. World*, 60 (703) January 1959, 116-118.

The chief advantages claimed by the manufacturers of plastic jackets are the better appearance of the book on the shelves, and the saving in binding costs—although the validity of this claim is considered to be debatable. The main methods of applying the jackets are : (i) to laminate the dust jacket or heat seal the plastic direct to this jacket, and then fasten the whole on to the boards ; (ii) to fit a plastic sleeve to the dust jacket and then fix to the book, and (iii) to fit a plastic cover over the dust jacket whilst it is on the boards. Many booksellers are prepared to fix these jackets, usually at a cost of about 6d. per volume—which will normally be defrayed from the bookfund. Alternatively jackets may be purchased in bulk (from bookfund, binding fund, stationery account, etc.) and fitted by library staff. A number of library binders are now offering some form of rebinding or recasing using the dust jacket and plastic covering, but it is felt that for books which are expected to form relatively permanent items of stock, the traditional library binding will wear better and often look better.

**CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING,
ABSTRACTING**

9194 Bericht über die eingegangenen Stellungnahmen zu den Regeln für den alphabetischen Katalog [Report on the comments received on the "Rules for the alphabetical catalogue"] Günther Pflug. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 9 (1) 1 March 1959, 10-19. [See also p. 19-22].

In 1958 50 copies of the new rules were printed and sent out to interested librarians for their comments. 15 replies have been received from individuals and associations. The first problem seems to be the direction the reformation of the rules should take. Should it be towards greater precision or greater simplicity? Some say the new division of the sections, the newly formulated rules and the substitution of mechanical for grammatical order are an advance. Some are not sure that the new terminology is preferable. Space saved in simplifying the Prussian Instructions has had to be spent on definition of terms. Simplicity and lucidity are impossible with such a complexity of material. The three parts could be more closely linked by references and a collection of examples added. The treatment of composite words and phrases was one of the most criticized points. The attitude of all who commented was basically favourable.

9195 Stanford Institute on Catalog Code Revision, Oliver L. Kapsner. *Catholic Lib. World*, 30 (3) December 1958, 143-147.

Four years ago a Steering Committee on Catalog Code Revision was formed. It was decided last July to present the new code in its preparatory state for discussion at an institute, to which American and foreign librarians were invited. What emerged most clearly from the discussion was the great importance of the problem of corporate entry. Rules for it occupy two thirds of the proposed revision and most of the discussion was devoted to it, particularly the problem of variant names. Brief summaries are given of some of the points raised in the discussion.

9196 California cataloging study, Anna Mary Lowrey. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 84 (4) February 15 1959, 11-13).

There is lack of time to carry out a thorough library programme as professional librarians are burdened with routine, e.g. cataloguing. Cataloguing can be done by clerical staff using printed cards. Results of time studies of book processing and costs are given in statistical tables.

9197 Phonorecord cataloging—methods and policies, Beryl McPherson and Carolyn Berneking. *Lib. J.*, 83 (17) October 1st 1958, 2623-24, 2661-62.

Extensive cataloguing is not necessary as the record catalogue is used as a finding tool rather than as a bibliography. A separate catalogue is to be preferred but where an entry is included in the general catalogue the main entry should be in the record catalogue. Main entry should be made under composer or, in the case of selections, under title. Shelving may be done by form symbols, speeds, accession numbers or the main catalogue entry. Subject headings should follow those of the main catalogue and entries also be made under form and title. Added entries under narrators and performers should generally be omitted. A few suggestions for record library administration are also given.

9198 Cataloging of "folk music" on records, Sherman Anderson. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 64-69. Bibliog.

An account of the cataloguing methods used in the Detroit Public Library for folk music on records by their Phonorecord Cataloguer. The heading FOLK MUSIC is used at Detroit only for music which is related to western art music or music which has been influenced by it. It does not include Primitive and Oriental music. The problems of heading and description are dealt with at some length, including the warning that all folk music recordings should be listened to before being catalogued. The descriptions on the labels of records are not always accurate or adequate.

9199 Der geographische Begriff im Katalogsystem der Bibliothek [The geographical concept in library cataloguing] Csaba Csapodi. *Biblos*, 8 (1) 1959, 12-22.

Neither the alphabetic-subject nor the classified catalogue being adapted to the geographical approach, it is desirable to have a special form of catalogue. The simplest kind in Hungary is in the National Library, where they make a copy of the title card for every geographical term used, underline the term, and file the card in the author catalogue. Budapest U.L. improves on this with a separate geographical catalogue, and a systematic Hungarian nomenclature. Budapest City L. has a still better scheme. It uses UDC, makes copies of cards with geographical aspects in their class numbers, places these aspects first, and files these second cards in a separate catalogue, e.g. 7(42) becomes (42)7. This form of catalogue has been adopted by the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the library of the University of Debrecen. The geographical catalogue forms a unity with the classified and the alphabetic-subject catalogues, though only the author catalogue is a complete record of holdings. The Hungarian National Library makes title entries for belles-lettres, and files them in the author catalogue. The geographical catalogue can be adapted for use in a historical library by the insertion of period numbers after the transposed place number.

9200 The cataloging of microfilm, Richard W. Hale, Jr. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (1) January 1959, 11-13.

Work in compiling a guide to photocopied historical materials in the USA and Canada brings to light some important considerations in cataloguing films. It should be shown whether microfilms are negative or positive, and where the originals of documents are located. Microfilms are best stored arranged by subject classification rather than by accession number. Ample identification on the reel box and on the reel itself is a great time saver.

9201 The printed National Union Catalog : notes and suggestions, Robert B. Slocum. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 59-60.

A plea that N.U.C. as well as being a location guide, should also act as a cataloguing aid and exemplar. A number of co-operating library entries for non-American publications are quoted as showing lack of information, duplication with existing L.C. entries, and wrong interpretations of A.L.A. and L.C. rules.

9202 A subject index to the National Union Catalog, George A. Schwegmann, Jr. *Lib. Resources*, 3 (1) Winter 1959, 69-72.

A.L.A. Committee on Resources of American Libraries and its Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog have requested the Library of Congress to enquire into the possibilities of producing a Subject Index to N.U.C., beginning, possibly, in 1960. 1959 would be the closing year of the second quinquennial cumulation of LC's *Catalog-books*. The scope of the index would be limited to currently catalogued publications since 1956 or to all 1956 or later imprints, including serials. It would be an index in the sense that the user would have to consult N.U.C. for full locations of titles listed. Entries would be arranged under alphabetic subject-headings.

9203 Punched card catalogs : theory and technique, Harry Dewey. *Amer. Doc.*, 10 (1) January 1959, 36-50.

Catalogues printed with punched card machinery provide ease of revision, selective reproduction of parts, and multiple copies at a relatively low cost. High speed machines print either upper or lower case throughout, and more than one line per title adds considerably to the cost. The technique produces single and carbon copies or copy for stencil and offset duplication.

9204 An examination of some of the problems involved in drafting general classifications and some proposals for their solution, Barbara Kyle. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (1) February 1959, 17-21. References.

Comments upon the disadvantages of general classifications and spotlights the problems particularly with regard to those in the field of the social sciences. Suggests reasons why the existing classifications have not been more widely adopted and outlines the type of classification which might succeed better.

9205 An investigation into the comparative efficiency of information retrieval systems, Cyril Cleverdon. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (11-12) November-December 1958, 267-270.

A satisfactory method of judging the merits of retrieval systems on the basis of their economic efficiency is required. A grant was made available to Aslib by the National Science Foundation for an investigation to be made which involves indexing 18,000 research reports and periodical articles under controlled conditions. The general subject is aeronautical engineering, but half of the papers will deal with high speed aerodynamics. The systems being tested are UDC, an alphabetical subject list, the Uniterm system and a faceted classification. Three indexers are working on the project. The cost is controlled by fixing set times for indexing batches of documents (100 in each). The mechanics of the type of card used are being considered separately. Organisations throughout the world are being invited to assist by indexing groups of selected reports. The testing and analysis of the results is discussed.

9206 Some notes on the Decimal Classification, the Universal Decimal Classification and the Colon Classification, Barbara M. Brown. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (4) October 1958, 134-138.

The growth of libraries in the last 30 years and changes in the nature of the material handled led to a shift of emphasis from the broad classification of publications to the minute classification of information. DC was an innovation

in its day by reason of its expansive notation, common sub-divisions and mnemonic devices, but it is only useful for filing publications, and it has faults due to incomplete sub-division of subjects by any one characteristic and the use of more than one characteristic in a single section, causing collocation of unrelated subjects. UDC extended the DC system of common sub-divisions and introduced other devices to indicate relationship of subjects, but the basic faults of DC remained. CC is based on a complete re-thinking of fundamentals. It is considered that all subjects can be treated under a maximum of five facets—time, space, energy, matter, personality—and the schedules consist simply of 26 main subject classes each divided by one or more of these facets according to a specified order. The notation consists of upper-case letters for main classes, lower-case for phases or relationships between main subjects, and arabic numbers separated by a colon for facets. CC still represents documents by one overall number and has not so far evolved a method of recording all subjects mentioned ; the problem of depth classification is being studied. Although its representation of any subject is the most accurate of the three classifications, CC requires considerable knowledge of classification procedures and of the subject to be classified ; UDC remains the most practical for special libraries especially those in scientific and technical libraries. It is kept up to date by revision committees.

9207 The Bibliographic Classification of Henry Bliss : an interpretation, D. H. Borchardt. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (4) October 1958, 123-127.

Every classification scheme resembles a logical hypothesis which has to fulfil five requirements ; (i) its terms or symbols must be simple ; (ii) it must fit in with existing knowledge ; (iii) it must be consistent with itself ; (iv) it must be verifiable ; (v) it must yield results. No other classification possesses these qualities to the same degree as BC. Based on the letters of the alphabet, its terms are the simplest possible. Of recent origin, it reflects today's knowledge. Self-consistency is achieved, not by identical subdivisions of all subjects in symmetrical pattern, but by treating each major class as an individual unit with its own characteristic needs and by the provision of numerous alternative placings to be adopted at the discretion of the classifier. For the same reason, and because of the broader base as compared with DC, the classification will have less difficulty in accommodating new developments. If yielding results means mechanical efficiency in information retrieval, then BC is as good as any other ; in respect of the other four requirements, it is superior.

9208 A grammar of depth classification, S. Parthasarathy. *Annals of Lib. Science*, 5 (4) December 1958, 122-131.

Reviews the results embodied in the second edition of Ranganathan's *Prolegomena to library classification*. Indicates their impact on the recent developments in classificatory thought at international level. Discusses some of the major contributions such as separation of planes of work in classification, potency of notation and work to be done in the notational plane, importance of standard terminology in the schedules of classification, zone and sector formation, postulation of five fundamental categories, facet analysis and phase analysis, canons of classification, and postulational approach to classification. Mention is made of the importance of the work in progress in the building up of schedules for the Posteriorising Common Isolates especially for materials and services.

9209 Classification of environmented entity. Depth classification, 30,
S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Science*, 5 (4) December 1958, 113-121.

Till now, classification schemes have been confining themselves largely to entities in normal environmental conditions. But literary warrant has begun to grow in respect of entities habitually in or being brought into abnormal environmental conditions. Efficiency in pin-pointed documentation service and depth classification calls for abnormally environmented entities to constitute isolates to be provided with distinctive isolate numbers. The final solution to this problem was that an Environmented Entity should be accommodated in zone 4 of Array of Order 1 in [IPI]. To prevent formation of homonyms Subject Device had to be differentiated from Environment Device by the insertion of "0" (Zero) immediately after the starter bracket. This device opens up great possibilities for investigation which will help enrichment of all analytico-synthetic schemes such as CC and UDC. The construction of a comprehensive schedule of numbers by Environment Device should be started for the natural and social sciences.

9210 Hegel's philosophy as basis for the Dewey classification schedule,
Eugene E. Graziano. *Libri*, 9 (1) 1959, 45-52. Tables, bibliog.

K. F. Leidecker, Assistant Science Librarian, Southern Illinois University, has shown that the order of classes in the Dewey classification is not arbitrary, but derives from the William Torrey Harris classification, devised for the St. Louis Public School Library, on Hegelian logical principles. The alleged inverted Baconian order (science, art and history) really corresponds to Hegel's logical levels : Begriff (reason), Wesen (ideas and symbols expressing relationships of denotable events) and Sein (individual events). e.g. under Begriff are subsumed (i) Philosophy (the science of science), (ii) Theology (the science of the Absolute) and (iii) the Science of the State, including language as a social institution. The rest of the scheme is also shown to follow Hegelian principles very closely.

9211 Dewey Decimal Classification, 16th. Edition : an appraisal,
W. Howard Phillips. *Lib. World*, 60 (707) May 1959, 225-230.

The widespread adoption of the Decimal Classification has been almost certainly due to Melvil Dewey's assurance in 1885 that no major reallocation of notation would be made. With the growth of knowledge and the introduction of new subjects this policy has led to some parts being developed in much greater detail than others, and the necessity for many long numbers. The 15th edition broke away from this tradition and the schedules were completely revised, but although no drastic changes were involved it met with a wave of criticism and almost immediately the production of the 16th edition was planned. Designed for use in a general library, this is a compromise between the policy of continuity of numbers (to limit the amount of reclassification and alteration of records in the library), and the necessity to keep the schedules abreast of modern knowledge. The emphasis is on simple and convenient grouping of books, and despite expansion in some parts, there has been considerable overall reduction in the amount of subdivision as compared with the 14th edition. The greatest reductions have been made in classes 100 (particularly in the Psychology schedules) and 800 (where special places for particular authors under form groupings have been omitted.) Nevertheless the size of the edition as a whole (now in 2 vols.) is larger because of the greater fullness of the notes, definitions, cross references. There are 134 new allocations and about 1,500 reallocations (clearly indicated

as such in the schedules), including about 610 from the 15th ed. of which over 520 have been restored to their 14th ed. location. Finally, the author discusses the Relative Index, the typography and layout, and the chances of this edition being adopted by British librarians—which he considers to be slight. [See also *Cuba Bib.*, 3 (4) 1958, 80-83].

9212 Dewey 16th and the special library, B. C. Vickery. *Lib. World*, 60 (707) May 1959, 230-232.

The publication of the 16th edition of the Decimal Classification affords an opportunity of assessing whether it offers any particular advantages to special librarians, most of whom choose the UDC or a scheme of their own making because Dewey fails to provide either sufficient detail or for the formation of compound subjects. Some schedules represent an improvement over the UDC. To illustrate these points, examples are quoted from the fields of chemistry, biology, botany and agriculture—including some titles recently listed in the *B.N.B.*

9213 Indian music : expansion therefor of D.C. schedules, Ratan P. Hingorani, *Student Librarian*, (2) December 1958, 35-40.

National conferences and discussion in professional journals are advocated as useful in solving difficulties now experienced in classifying Indian topics according to the Decimal Classification. Extended tables at 780 are appended and comment is invited. From the three numbers available, 780.9, 781.7 and 781.8, 781.7 (music theories and forms : racial, national, etc.) is expanded, often to an eleven-figure notation.

9214 Auszüge aus der Gesamtausgabe der DK als Ordnungsschlüssel für die Dokumentationskartei, Erfahrungen aus der Praxis der Dokumentationszentrale für Technik und die einschlägigen Gebiete der Naturwissenschaften und Ökonomie in der ČSR [UDC excerpts as means of arrangement in a documentation index, the experience of the Documentation centre for technology and the relevant branches of the natural sciences and economics in Czechoslovakia] Hanuš Herz. *Dokumentation*, 6 (2) March 1959, 33-45. Bibliog.

As opposed to abridgements, excerpts must specify all specialist requirements with borderline and related subjects. Duplication of concepts should be avoided and the schedules should not contain less than 15,000 digits, but specificity is the determining factor. Integrity of digits is important, the colon should be used with caution, and new topics should be classified in the spirit and with the facilities of the UDC. Auxiliary numbers of place are useful but language specifications are omitted. Synonyms and foreign words must be indexed though each concept should occur only once in the tables.

9215 Patent classification, M. R. Gheury de Bray. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (12) December 1958, 316-319.

The main problem is in planning for future developments in certain fields, and in foreseeing all possible uses of a given piece of apparatus. The breakdown of the classification is dependent on the number of specifications in that subject. In the Patent Office one card is used, with different coloured clips to indicate

different features. Machine searching is not generally suitable, since patent classification is more an art than a science.

9216 Patent classification from the point of view of the public,
Nicholas J. Flower. *Aslib Proc.*, **10** (12) December 1958, 320-324.

The user of the Patent Office index generally has one of four objects, namely to check if the invention is (i) new, (ii) worth while, (iii) able to be carried out freely without trespass, and (iv) what technical information is available. There is much material to look through, and the system is not easy to use. Since the public does not have as much information at its disposal as the Examiners, it is suggested that the staff be at hand to help the public, or to undertake searches themselves for a fee.

9217 The detailed indexing of biologic effects of chemical substances,
Isaac D. Welt. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **46** (3) July 1958, 367-380. 46 references.

(See also LSA 8461). The Cardiovascular Literature Project of the U.S. National Research Council was established to collect, classify, and disseminate information on the effects of drugs upon the cardiovascular system. Retrieval of information from both the chemical and biological angles was required. The problem was met by using "deep indexing" by indexers of Ph.D. or M.D. level. This covers all items of potential interest (although not to the extent thought necessary by the Chemical-Biological Co-ordination Centre). The entries were published in a similar manner to the *Current List of Medical Literature*. (Specimen pages are shown at p. 378 ff). By using a subject heading authority list, subjective variations are to some extent overcome, and the use of arrows to denote 'effect upon' or "when affected by" and the standardisation of certain verbs (e.g. "increases", "decreases", "produces") saves space and contributes further to uniformity. Each index entry is virtually a miniature abstract from that particular point of view, and indication is given as to whether items indexed are review articles, editorials, etc., as opposed to original research contributions. The language of the original paper is also shown.

9218 Einige Probleme der mechanischen Ordnung. [A few problems in the mechanics of arrangement] Hans-Erich Teitge. *Z.f.Bib.*, **72** (5-6) 1958, 299-308.

J. Vorstius and L. Sickmann have analysed the theory of the arrangement of title-entries in catalogues : it is now time to formulate rules for practice. This has been done by Tübingen U.L. on the 'first word not an article' principle, and by the state cataloguing committee of North Rhine-Westphalia on the principle of selecting significant words. The choice of the most significant word causes some problems, especially in the matter of names. Surnames are preferable to christian names where the work is biographical ; but where the personal element is small (e.g. Johns Hopkins University studies) it may be better to preserve the order of names as they are given. Titles of honour of all sorts may be used as entry words (e.g. 'Royal Asiatic Society'), but not before personal names unless these are used adjectively (e.g. 'Fürst Bismarck im deutschen Lied', but 'Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniss-Kirche'). Most commemorative books have the word 'Festschrift' in their title. It is wise to bring all such works together by making this the significant word, whether it appears in the title or not.

DOCUMENTATION : General

9219 The international scene, Herbert Coblans. (*In : Lib. Assn. Ref. and Spec. Libs. Section, Conf. Proc.—Information services: national and international* 1958, 5-15. Bibliog.).

Co-ordination of information services in Europe began in 1953 when 17 OEEC countries formed the European Productivity Agency (E.P.A.). *European Technical Digests*, published monthly in Paris since 1955, attempt to meet the needs of small and medium sized firms having no normal access to foreign literature. *International guide to European sources of Technical Information*, 1957, is a selection of information centres in 11 European countries. To further international control and better utilisation of Russian and other eastern literature, E.P.A. will act as a secretariat for exchange of information on : (i) important collections of Soviet literature in Europe and their availability ; (ii) bibliographies on special subjects prepared in OEEC countries and international organisations ; (iii) "cover to cover" translations of Russian periodicals and recommendations on additional periodicals which should be thus translated. At national level there are three types of documentation centre : (i) Centralised e.g. France, U.S.S.R. ; (ii) "Highpower" centres within great industrial undertakings, e.g. Fiat in Italy, CIBA in Switzerland ; (iii) Services provided by libraries of "technical universities" and professional organisations, e.g. Technische Hogeschool, Delft. For these the special librarian must have directories and guides. Indexing and abstracting services on cards can be helpful. Briefly describes the services of the Institut für Dokumentation der Deutscher Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, and the Institute of Scientific Information of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Problems discussed are : (i) availability and speed in communication ; (ii) new classes of difficult material—the "report" ; (iii) abstracts co-ordination. The Plenary session among other things resolved that (a) Unesco request member countries to arrange for early and regular listing of the proceedings of international conferences in the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* or some other appropriate international bibliographical publication ; and (b) the Royal Society approach the International Council for Scientific Unions with the same request.

9220 Documentation research : Washington and after, B. C. Vickery. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (1) February 1959, 6-9. References.

Research in documentation is now established but much remains to be done. The key problem is to discover what the various users of documentation need. Many new machine techniques are being developed for information retrieval and they must be evaluated both as to use and cost. The work demands full-time research personnel with access to modern equipment. Calls upon Europe not to lag behind the United States and the Soviet Union where a good deal of full-time documentation research is now going on.

9221 Next steps in documentation following the International Conference on Scientific Information, E. Pietsch. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (1) February 1959, 13-14.

Puts forward suggestions for basic work on abstracts, classification, linguistic problems, machine equipment, training of documentalists and co-ordination of documentation and suggests the formation of active and specialized study groups

to carry out research into these fields. There is no need to prove that documentation exists and that it is of fundamental importance to every nation. It may be considered as a natural resource of every nation. We should direct all our efforts towards creating a body of facts on which a science of documentation can be built.

9222 Das Zentrum für wissenschaftliche und technische Information in der Volksrepublik China [The Office for scientific and technical information in the Chinese People's Republic] Li Sö. *Dokumentation*, 6 (2) March 1959, 45-47. Photos.

This branch of the Academia Sinica is now two years old. Previously it was organised according to language and kind of publication but subject departments have now been created. Nine abstracting journals are published and an English language one is produced for exchange purposes. The Office is also responsible for 18 scientific information bulletins as well as a translation service.

9223 A műszaki könyvtárúgy és dokumentáció változó feladatairól [On the varying tasks of technical librarianship and documentation] Sándor Balázs and Ferenc Szabolcska. *Magyar Konyvszemle*, 75 (1) January-March 1959, 16-21.

Before the second world war there were only 54 technical libraries in Hungary ; now there are about 1,000 and their stock is nearly 7½m. units. Wider coverage of foreign periodicals is needed—only 3,000 out of the 8-10,000 important ones are received. Documentation was centralised in 1949 and there is much to be done in co-ordination, acquisition and dissemination.

9224 Mexican scientific and technical documentation centre : an institution established with Unesco's assistance, Armando M. Sandoval. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (11-12) November-December 1958, 277-279.

The Centro de Documentación Científica y Técnica de México was officially established in February 1954. Since November 1950 Unesco had co-operated by sending four experts, a director and heads of the bibliographical, abstracting and photographic services, and by giving four fellowships to Mexican students for training abroad. The latter have been responsible for the centre since 1954. A periodicals library was set up which has become the most extensive in Latin America (2,700 are currently received, including 800 Latin-American publications in exchange for the *Boletín bibliográfico*). In 1957 the library was consulted by 10,000 readers (75% students). The Centre abstracts all publications received, classifies and prints them in the monthly *Boletín*, the only publication of its kind in Spanish. It also has a photographic reproduction service and acts as a co-ordinating agency between scientific circles in Latin America and elsewhere.

9225 Soviet documentation : a trip report, Allen Kent and A. S. Iberall. *Amer. Doc.*, 10 (1) January 1959, 1-19.

The All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information publishes 13 abstract journals and 36 Express Information Bulletins, employing 15-20,000 abstracters who are active research workers. More specialized translation and search services are provided by institutes of the Academy of Sciences. Research into machine methods is designed to produce a single translation-search machine

and a common language for both purposes. Short passages of machine translation have been done, but no integrated translation-search machine has yet appeared.

9226 Der wissenschaftlich-technische Dokumentations- und Informationsdienst im Ressort des Landmaschinen- und Schlepperbaues der UdSSR [The scientific-technical documentation and information service in the USSR Department for agricultural machinery and tractors] Adam Górski. *Dokumentation*, 6 (1) February 1959, 11-19. Diags.

The central bureau deals with domestic and foreign literature and it is also responsible for the co-ordination of the work of subordinate agencies. It also publicizes new achievements and produces a technical information monthly, pamphlets, bulletins, posters, tests of materials, machinery catalogues, and directions for the use of machinery. Relevant factories of 3,000 or more workers have their own technical information offices but they are mainly concerned with popularisation of processes and internal collaboration. Lectures and excursions are often organised as well as factory clubs of technology and the latter similarly serve to popularise technological achievements. Never the less, the central bureau has its own publicity department but libraries are responsible to the scientific-technical main library of the ministry of the central government.

9227 Chemistry—the crux of the information problem, J. Farradane. *Aslib Proc.*, 11 (1) January 1959, 20-22.

There is a danger that new knowledge is being produced faster than it can be collected and disseminated. *Chemical Abstracts* is becoming unwieldy, and there is a need for small special-subject abstracting journals in the field. Besides this complexity of literature, there is a complexity of subject, creating the need for a special-subject classification. Chemistry presents a particularly complex problem by the number of its units, their interaction, their affiliation with other subjects, its notational problems, and its large literature. Research into the problem is essential.

9228 The scope and use of economic information, P. Hutter, and members of the Economics Group. *Aslib Proc.*, 10 (11) November 1958, 276-282.

The Financial Times caters for expert and non-expert, recording information (by law and Parliamentary reports, announcements of appointments, etc.), making reports of its own (stock exchange news, lists of active stocks, overseas, financial, labour, industrial and scientific news), interpreting (by way of correspondents, columnists and leader writers), and entertaining. Its library answers 11,000 external and 19,000 internal enquiries a year. The Institute of Bankers, and two industrial firms conclude by testifying to the use they make of the paper.

9229 The application of information to the furniture industry, J. Wardley Smith. *Aslib Proc.*, 11 (3) March 1959, 59-63. Tables.

The Furniture Development Council, which was set up on 1st January 1949, has a Technical Information Service designed to help the industry. The library has 2,000v., 260 periodicals and a large card index. Information is disseminated by the *FDC Bulletin*, *FDC News Letter*, monthly library acquisitions' list, also by

research and information reports, telephone enquiries, personal contact and visits abroad. 614 out of some 2,216 firms in the furniture industry are reached, but these include the larger firms, which produce four-fifths of total products.

9230 Marketing research, W. A. Cooper. *Aslib Proc.*, **10** (11) November 1958, 283-293.

The main techniques are reviewed in various fields. (i) In industrial surveys the main object is to find out how sales can be increased. Usually only one man is employed who can carry out the survey from beginning to end. He starts from internal information and works outwards. (ii) For consumer surveys a set of questions is put to a representative sample of the public, and then analysed. (iii) A sample of retailers can be visited and their stocks regularly audited. (iv) The principle of the consumer panel is for housewives to keep records of their purchases. (v) Advertising research concerns itself mainly with the press and television. (vi) The final type of research discussed is the probing into motives for buying any particular product.

9231 Bild-Dokumentation der Kulturgeschichte : das Bildarchiv der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek [Pictorial documentation of cultural history : the picture archive of the Austrian National Library] Hans Pauer. *Biblos*, **8** (1) 1959, 1-6.

The more scholarship depends on co-operation, and less on individual effort, the greater the need for documentation. From the beginning photography proved its value to art historians ; and photographic archives were established in 1885 in the Albrecht Meydenbauer Institute in Prussia. We have a tendency to let pictorial records of the present be destroyed, even while searching eagerly for those of the past. The Austrian National Library, with its picture archives, has been working against this tendency for twenty years. It illustrates such topics as fortifications, the Suez Canal and Mozart, is treated as a special department of the library, and in no way interferes with the department of manuscripts and books. Ordinary library methods of acquisition cannot be used ; but much material is obtained gratis from photographers, and from other institutions in accordance with a scheme for exchange. The catalogue, partly card and partly sheaf, has entries under title, personal subjects and artists. The clientele are all the more willing to pay the fixed scale of charges because they know their money will improve the archives' resources in both stock and apparatus. Moreover, it is more effective to develop this single repository than to set up fresh ones.

9232 La documentazione nella pubblica amministrazione [Documentation in public administration], Lando Tinelli. *Burocrazia*, **14** (4) April 1959, 125-131.

Illustrates the differences existing between documentation and archives science, explains the new conception of documentation, considers documentation as an instrument for research, names some scientific documentation centres and describes the UDC. For what concerns documentation in public administration, the problem is not yet sufficiently taken in consideration in Italy, even if programmes and attempts have been studied.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION and MECHANICAL AIDS

9233 Book copying machines ; a description and evaluation, Arnold Sadow. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **46** (3) July 1958, 344-351. References.

Describes the differences between "optical" and "contact" copiers and the characteristics required in a good book copier, also detailing their disadvantageous points. Finally, an appraisal of eight machines currently available in the USA, and a useful bibliography.

9234 This works for us . . . Microcards in an edition of one, M. Constance Parché. *Spec. Libs.*, **50** (1) January 1959, 36-37. Illus.

The 'Microtak' process is described. A long microfilm negative is contact printed on a tape of special photographic paper coated on the back with pressure sensitive adhesive protected with a paper backing. The 'Microtak' tape is unrolled from a dispenser which strips the paper backing, is then cut up into lengths and stuck on to cards. This method is being used by the Carborundum Company for the recording of research notebooks. Previously-headed 5 x 3 inch punched cards are used. The cost of a 100 ft. reel of 'Microtak' tape, not including the original microfilming, is \$9.50. The process is very flexible, combining the storage advantages of microfilm with the ease of consultation of microcards.

9235 Applications of microcopies in documentation centres, G. Cordonnier. *Unesco Bull.*, **12** (11-12) November-December 1958, 271-276.

The difficulties with regard to circulation of reviews and summary bulletins and the attitude of technicians towards them are analysed, particularly the need for detailed subject sub-divisions and the habit of purchasing microcopies without accurate information as to their probable interest. New methods of disseminating microdocuments are discussed. The microdocument should retain the summary with the text itself so that the user can glance over the text in any subdivision likely to be of interest. The need for first-class and ever-ready micro-readers is stressed and a microliscuse produced by the writer is described. The advantages of positive microdocuments over negative microfilms are emphasized and the replacement of micro-copying by micro-editions. This will lead to a reduction in "subscription" and "later-order" rates, and quicker delivery. Three types of micro-edition are described in detail. A balance should be sought by calculation and experiment between the different useful documentary forms.

9236 The case for microfilming, Margaret M. Weis. *Amer. Arch.*, **22** (1) January 1959, 15-24.

Many of the objections made against microfilming in a previous paper (*LSA 7610*) were an admission that microfilming was being misused. If more were known about the uses and limitations of microfilm costly errors would be avoided and microfilm would not fall into disrepute. One essential is constant electrical voltage. Admitted drawbacks are the expense and labour of reproduction in the event of a major catastrophe destroying the originals (but a film copy is better than none). Misuses of microfilm result in loss of detail and colour and inconvenience in use ; such faults indicate that unsuitable use has

been made. Misfiling, difficulty in releasing and preparing originals for filming, boredom in operation, inadequate inspection and necessity for large retakes indicate mismanagement.

9237 Moderní technické metody a pomucky . . . [Modern technical methods and equipment in librarianship and information services] Jiří Wanke. *Knihovník*, 4 (3) 1959, 76-79 ; 4 (4) 125-128.

A survey of the various methods of hand and machine selection, including punched cards, photoelectrical and magnetic methods. Deals also with classification systems : direct classification and inverted classification.

9238 The automatic retrieval of technical information, W. H. P. Leslie. D.S.I.R. Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory, *Fluids Note No. 71*. November 1958.

The rapid growth in quantity of technical literature makes efficient retrieval of information vital. A system using typewriters operated by 7-hole punched tape and a DEUCE digital computer is described. Problems of coding and marking the punched tape to indicate subjects, author's source and date to the computer are considered ; solutions are proposed which allow 3,000 200-word abstracts per hour to be dealt with, without imposing restrictions on future development. Combinations of subjects and/or author and/or sources and/or dates can be selected by the computer and the chosen abstracts made available in punched-tape form for automatic typing of abstracts or lists of references.

9239 Foresight and hindsight on a punched-card bibliography, Lorus J. Milne and Margery Milne. *Amer. Doc.*, 10 (1) January 1959, 78-84.

The authors compiled a 4,500 reference bibliography on vision in invertebrates using Keysort punched cards, coded according to author, date, journal, bibliographical use, subject matter and taxonomic category. The 80 holes were inadequate for the desired specification and a new double edge-notched card was designed. Both cards are illustrated.

ARCHIVES

9240 Archival missions in Argentina, Aurelio Z. Tanodi. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (4) April 1959, 89-90.

No complete information exists concerning the collections, organization and needs of Argentine archives. The Institute for American Studies at the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of Cordoba has therefore undertaken the task of making a survey and as the response to a questionnaire was small, missions of experts were sent to the various repositories to index, procure data, and generally to plan and advise on the care of the national archives. The work was started in 1958 and will be concluded this year. A bibliography has been prepared which will be published in the *Revista de la Facultad de Filosofía y Humanidades de Córdoba*.

9241 Archival backgrounds in New South Wales, Allan Horton.
Amer. Arch., 22 (1) January 1959, 39-48.

(See LSA 6770). The custody of State archives in the P.L. of N.S.W. is here justified on historical grounds. Until 1911 it was the natural and undisputed custodian, and for the last 50 years it has been the *de facto* archives of the State. To most officials the problem of archives is only a question of storage ; there has been little public demand for preservation of records. Librarians throughout Australia have been active in archive proposals since before World War II. Since 1953 a separate Archives Department for N.S.W. has been established in the Library and it controls the Government Records Repository. Academic insistence on separation would confuse the single issue of better preservation.

9242 Spolupráce muzeí a archivů [Co-operation between museums and archives] Karel Švehla. *Knihovník*, 4 (5) 1959, 135-136.

The Ministry of Education and Culture published instructions in which the respective functions of local museums and archives were defined. Archives are to be depositaries of official documents originating from or relating to the state and local administration ; museums are to collect systematically all material relating to the development of nature, history, famous individuals of the district. Consequently the libraries attached to archives will specialise in social sciences, while the libraries of museums will stock a wide range of general literature relating to the locality. Both museums and archives will co-operate in extension activities such as exhibitions, lectures, discussions, publications. They will also exchange information and experiences.

9243 The problems of nomenclature in archives, Sir Hilary Jenkinson.
J. Soc. Archivists, 1 (9) April 1959, 233-239.

Uniformity in nomenclature has been urged both from the international and the national points of view. An international dictionary of archival terms seems for various reasons unfeasible. A national scheme would present many of the same objections, and some uniformity of use would be desirable before terms are listed. Even rules for such usage would be difficult to compile ; some guiding principles would serve better : preserve the original title, or take a contemporary one, or choose an appropriate name from the character of the documents or their materials, and deal on similar practical lines with seals and processes. English local archives may be morally though not physically unified, and a greater uniformity of practice might be initiated.

9244 Local Archives of Great Britain : XVII. The Ipswich and East Suffolk Record Office, Derek Charman. *Archives*, 4 (21) Lady Day 1959, 18-28.

Since 1950 a joint archivist has been in charge of the pre-1835 records of the borough of Ipswich and the documents collected by the Borough Library, and of the County records, both ancient and modern. Staff and records are divided between a number of locations ; some Ingold-Compactus shelving is being installed which will increase the available shelving to 5,832 linear feet. The office holds borough Court rolls from 1255, and quarter sessions from 1440 ; County sessions records from 1639 ; borough records of Aldeburgh and Eye ; petty sessions from 1840 ; and records from 150 parishes. The conditions of

access are given, and the catalogues and aids to research briefly described. Co-operation between town and country is bedevilled by traditional rivalry, but when this can be overcome there are many advantages in a joint service. Legislation is necessary to enable local authorities to undertake responsibility for archives and so enter into co-operative schemes where desirable.

9245 Medical records, Charles Newman. *Archives*, 4 (21) Lady Day 1959, 1-8.

There are many sorts of medical records : those of the National Health Service in hospital administration, preventive health measures and the work of general practitioners (since 1911) ; of medical schools and the General Medical Council about teaching and students ; clinical case notes of doctors and hospitals provide evidence of new methods of diagnosis and treatment. Other subjects are histories of hospitals and infirmaries from their minutes and those of Boards of Guardians ; biographical material about qualified and unqualified practitioners from the records of professional associations. (In the discussion, pp. 12-13, parish, vestry, diocesan and gaol records were mentioned as sources for medical history.)

9246 Some notes on the importance of manuscript records for psychiatric history, Richard A. Hunter. *Archives*, 4 (21) Lady Day 1959, 9-11.

There are few surviving records of psychiatric treatment, but some interesting references can be found among other records, and some are here quoted—an ecclesiastical licence to practise (1600), letters and family papers, legal records, a will of 1628. (In the discussion, pp. 12-13, sessions records are mentioned as of interest in psychiatric history.)

9247 Archives of the Indian Ocean, Auguste Toussaint. *Ind. Archives*, 10 (1-2) January-December 1956, 56-66.

A plea for co-operation between archivists of Asia, Africa and Australia. There is a scarcity of general works on the Indian Ocean, and a tendency to divide the area into artificial and ill-defined regions. Maritime traffic was already considerable before the 16th century, but the European incursion brought the first proper archives. Trade and missionary work were both well recorded ; newspapers began in the 18th century ; many such records are to be found in European countries. The Indian Ocean lacks maritime institutes and museums. It would be better served by an Ocean community than by research centres for Africa or S.E. Asia.

9248 Nota sul "metodo storico" e sui primi due commi dell'art. 68 del Regolamento per gli Archivi di Stato [Note on the "historical method" and on the first points of article 68 of Italian Rules for State Archives] Elio Lodolini. *Archivi*, 2nd ser., 25 (4) 1958, 335-342.

The consecration of "historical method" in the arrangement of Italian archives began with a law dating to 1875, though some examples of subject arrangement were yet seen. A few more rules on archives were fixed in the following years, as for example in the regulation of 1911. In it, however, there is a contradiction between the two first points of article 68 : in the first in fact it is said that papers should be divided in three sections, namely judicial, administrative and notary's

papers ; in the second, on the contrary, that historical method has to be followed. As archives laws are being reformed, the author wishes the first point to be abrogated.

9249 Biblioteche e archivi storici dei Comuni [Libraries and historical archives of the Communes] Elio Lodolini. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (5-6) September-December 1958, 459-469. Bibliog.

Often in Italy in the medium-sized Communes, the public library and historical archives are entrusted to the same person, who almost always is a librarian. Because of his profession, he arranges archives papers as if they were separate manuscripts and not indivisible elements of a collection. The author points out the differences existing between library and archives sciences and proposes a division of the historical archives from the public cultural library.

9250 L'archivio Vaticano e gli ecclesiastici nell'insegnamento di Pio XII [The Vatican Archives and the clergymen in Pius XII teaching]. *Archivi*, 2nd ser., 25 (4) 1958, 258-264.

The speech of Pope Pius XII to the members of the first meeting of Italian ecclesiastic archivists in November 1957. The history of the Vatican archives is briefly told : from Pius V, Sixtus V, Clement VIII, Benedict XIII, Leo XIII to Giovanni and Angelo Mercati. Particularly interesting is the fact that Leo XIII opened to scholars the Secret Vatican Archives ; consequently all the pontifical archives, which were disseminated, were gradually collected and inserted in the Secret one.

9251 Archival services of state libraries, Dan M. Robison. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (2) April 1959, 197-202.

The Society of American Archivists protested against the proposed inclusion of archival services among the responsibilities of State libraries on the grounds of differences of material and method. They are concerned lest archives come under the control of librarians without the training to deal with them, and become an inferior branch of library organisation. Only in 14 out of 43 States are they connected, and there are wide variations in function, some including record management. In Tennessee a combined agency gives flexibility in budget, staff and space. It offers advantages not to be found either in a huge department or in several small ones. (*See also The archival functions in the States*, Robert H. Bahner, p. 203-209).

9252 Records essential to continuity of state and local government, Ken Munden. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (1) January 1959, 25-37.

It is recognized that in the protection of cultural resources, in the form of archives, much material which would become indispensable to government operations in an emergency would be preserved. The Society of American Archivists has therefore worked with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in the preparation of a manual on the subject. But the ready-to-hand criteria of record administration to the solution of a problem wholly unrelated to the normal objectives of record managements must not be applied too readily. In the manual the 24 categories are those of function, subdivided by the degree of importance of the records, at state, county and municipal levels ; some examples are given.

9253 The preservation of government publications, Paul Lewinson. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (2) April 1959, 181-188.

The large bulk of publication demands some classification and evaluation in deciding what to preserve as archives. The first class of Acta or legislative and judicial decisions should be kept if not published in other series or preserved unpublished; they are particularly valuable as a series. Internal issuances (organization charts, procedure annuals) are valuable for administrative history. External issuances (press releases, annual reports) can be weeded. Research reports having administrative or substantive importance should be kept if not catered for by libraries. Pamphlets of popular information might be left to chance survival. All classes are technically appropriate for microfilming.

9254 State microfilming programs, Dorothy K. Taylor. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (1) January 1959, 59-82.

Most of the States have equipment in their Archives Department, but funds are not readily available for full programmes of operation. Some carry out work for other agencies, although many of these have their own film units. Full-scale units run by the Archives and working for all State agencies exist in Colorado, Del., Ill., Ind., Md., N.J., N.C., Oklahoma, Vt., and Wash. A comprehensive scheme in Georgia is run under a joint appropriation.

9255 The California State Archives, W. N. Davis, Jr. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (2) April 1959, 189-196.

The Secretary of State has had a responsibility for State archives since 1850, but from about 1900 to 1939 lack of space led to destruction or neglect of records in the hands of agencies. Present legislation enables him to accept archives for permanent preservation, set up a record centre for non-current records and to draw up destruction schedules. The holdings are almost entirely official records. There has been no general guide to them since 1915, and a few comments on records not to be found in them, as well as some to be found there (e.g. Secretary of State, Supreme Court, Governor, Adjutant-General) are given.

9256 The pendulum swings, William D. Overman. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (1) January 1959, 3-10.

A brief survey of progress in the keeping of business records in the USA reveals that though record management techniques are applied in the destruction of so-called useless records, too little is done in the provision for permanent archives by the business companies themselves.

9257 The relations between archivists and record managers, Robert H. Darling. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (2) April 1959, 211-215.

The manager of the record division of the Du Pont Company describes the measures taken to preserve historical records from 1802. A Hall of Records was established in 1904, extended in 1917, 1919 and 1950, and while in the early period there was great reluctance to dispose of any records, a system of retention schedules and destruction is now in operation. In 7 months of 1958, 37,000 cu. ft. of records were reviewed. Record managers want guidance on what should be preserved for the historian of the future.

9258 "These precious monuments of . . . our history", Julian P. Boyd. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (2) April 1959, 147-180.

A discussion of the finding by a Federal Court that recently discovered papers of Clark about the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-6 were private in nature although original records of an expedition carried out under authority of the USA, by officers of the Army under orders of their commander-in-chief to make observations, to make several copies, and to repair at the end of the expedition "with your papers to the seat of government." (See LSA 5928 which set out the case for the intervention of the National Archives in the Court proceedings.)

9259 **Archives in a medical library**, Gertrude L. Annan. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 46 (3) July 1958, 313-319.

Medical institutions, perhaps more than most others, customarily acquire vast stores of miscellaneous material of archival interest. It is necessary to take active steps to acquire even more, and to catalogue them all on a systematic basis so that the answers to questions which constantly arise can be readily answered. Action taken now may save hours of future work. Some exist only in the memory of elderly persons and must be recorded. Here are some of the items covered in this useful article by the Librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine : correspondence and reports, minutes, programmes, lectures and awards, scrapbooks, blueprints and plans, portraits and illustrations, memorabilia (e.g. cups, ceremonial trowels).

9260 **The future of the archival profession**, T. R. Schellenberg. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (1) January 1959, 49-58.

The archival profession developed late in the USA. Individual enterprise, then historical societies, then libraries and finally the Public Archives Commission (f. 1889) led to the formation of archival institutions. The mass of records now available has dulled the acquisitive instinct and led to a more enlightened attitude towards the disposition of records. Apart from mass, other characteristics of recent documentation are its organic character and its diversity of physical form. Greater discrimination will lead to better concentration, and a freer interchange of copies. Library methods of description will give way to techniques of collective description.

9261 **Writings on archives, current records, and historical manuscripts, June 1957-May 1958**, Grace Quimby. *Amer. Arch.*, 22 (1) January 1959, 83-104 ; 22 (2) April 1959, 217-226.

Continuation of LSA 8188.

BIBLIOGRAPHY : Historical and descriptive

9262 **Repair and restoration laboratory**, Wallace R. Bulpitt. *Illinois Libs.*, 41 (4) April 1959, 299-306. Illus.

Describes the Barrow method of de-acidification and lamination of deteriorated documents and gives a brief account of some other methods of document preservation and of some of the causes of deterioration.

9263 An archivist's note on the conservation of documents, Roger H. Ellis. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (9) April 1959, 252-254.

Lamination can only supplant orthodox methods in the repair of paper documents. It does not offer the flexibility of repair by paper, silk, Bonded Fibre Fabric, jaconet, size and paste ; it treats the whole sheet ; and its removal is more difficult and may be more damaging. Silk gauze has been stated to have a life of only 25 years, but observation does not bear this out ; there are, too, some limits to the life of laminating foil at present. The de-acidification in the Barrow method is an admirable development. Special circumstances—humid climate, insect pests, high cost of skilled craftsmen, quantity of decayed paper documents—may induce some archivists to take a risk for the sake of immediate benefits of lamination.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

9264 The Indian National Bibliography : an appraisal and an assessment, C. G. Viswanathan. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (3) March 1959, 64-65. Reference.

A critical appreciation is given of the first issue of the *Indian National Bibliography*, covering the material received in the National Library, Calcutta, during October-December 1957. Suggestions for improvement—more rigorous scrutiny and more competent staff in preparation and production—are made and some errors in entries are pointed out.

9265 National bibliographic services, John Harris. *WALA News*, 3 (1) July 1958, 26-33.

There are three main headings under which national bibliographic activity may be placed : (i) literature published in the country or about the country or by its own people ; (ii) publications available in the country ; (iii) literature published elsewhere but of some significance or other to the country concerned. A world coverage of all literature is so difficult that co-ordinated national coverage is seen as a more satisfactory method of compilation. West Africa is not well provided with bibliographies, though the university libraries are doing much to remedy this. Nigeria has a current national bibliography, *Nigerian Publications*, and a legal deposit system has been brought into force. The author believes that national bibliographic services are the responsibility of the librarians of that country. Government support is necessary, but the task demands co-ordinated work by the librarians themselves.

9266 The listing of scientific literature in Soviet national bibliographies, Karol Maichel. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (1) January 1959, 13-15.

Brief general notes and histories are given for the following Soviet national bibliographies : *Knizhnaya letopis'* (Book Annals), *Ezhegodnik knigi SSSR*, *Periodicheskaya Pechat' SSSR*, *Letopis' zhurnalnykh statei*, *Letopis' gazetnykh statei*, *Bibliografija Sovetskoi Bibliografii*, and *Letopis' retsenzii*, together with brief details of their present listing of scientific literature.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

9267 Subject bibliographies and their compilation, K. Bourton. *Aslib Proc.*, 11 (1) January 1959, 5-8.

The bibliographer should generally work alone, carrying the project through from beginning to end. The subject and purpose of his particular work will decide if a date has to be fixed before which the literature will have little or no interest. First, sources of major importance should be consulted, then the leading abstract journal in the subject. For a comprehensive bibliography all sources to be checked should be listed in order of international coverage. Standardisations of abbreviations and terminology must be agreed upon at the outset. Finally, the use of tape recorders is considered.

9268 The Lancashire bibliography. I. Finance, G. B. Cotton ; II. Scope and compilation, G. H. Tupling. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (5) May 1959, 119-121. References.

A joint committee of the Lancashire County Committee on Local History, the North Western Branch of the Library Association and the North Western Regional Library System was set up in 1950 to consider the setting up of an organisation for compiling a Lancashire bibliography. The cost of compilation was estimated at £5,000, spread over five years. This cost has now been met. Negotiations on the financing of publication were still under way. The bibliography, which excludes fiction ; poetry, speeches and sermons (unless they have local application) ; and works printed locally or written by local authors (unless they contain matter of local interest), is to take the form of a classified catalogue. The end of 1957 has been fixed as the dateline of publication to be examined for inclusion in the bibliography. Progress in compilation is described.

9269 [Subject bibliographies]

Technical books on the cinema and television, A. E. Jeakins. *Brit. Bk. News*, (225) May 1959, 293-297 ; **Literature and the humanities for the mass market**, F. Seymour Smith. *Brit. Bk. News*, (224) April 1959, 221-225 ; **Significant military literature**, Florine A. Oltman. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (2) February 1959, 53-60 ; **A brief guide to sources of philatelic information**, James Negus. *Philately*, 7 (8) March-April 1959, 102-103 ; 7 (9) May-June 1959, 116, 121 ; **New European reference books**, Lawrence S. Thompson. *Amer. Bk. Collector*, 9 (5) January 1959, 11-13 ; **Science and technology in paperbacks**, F. Seymour Smith, *Brit. Bk. News*, (226) June 1959, 363-367 ; **Transportation literature, 1958**, Kanardy L. Taylor. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (2) February 1959, 64-71.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

9270 Book design, Arthur Freeman. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 7 (4) October 1958, 131-133.

A book is a thing to look at and handle as well as to read. A well-produced book is a successful combination of typeface, composition, margins, papers, presswork, binding and illustrations to form a harmonious, interesting and

legible whole. The designer must also take into account the reading public aimed at. The type should be suited to the character of the text. Right choice of paper largely determines the visual and tactile qualities of a book, but in Australia it is often very difficult to obtain the most suitable paper at a reasonable price. Binding costs are at present high and contribute greatly to the expense of the finished article. Illustrations are sometimes classed as literal, decorative, or creative (i.e. creating the atmosphere of the text). The artist has to keep in mind the type of reader and the story ; the technique must be satisfactory from the reproduction point of view for the type of paper to be used. The function of the jacket is to introduce the book ; as a kind of packaging it should say honestly what is inside the book.

9271 Klingspor-Museum der Stadt Offenbach am Main : internationale moderne Buch- und Schriftkunst, Hans Adolf Halbey. Z.f.Bib., 72 (5-6) 1958, 309-311. Plates.

The Klingspor Museum at Offenbach specialises in all fine printing and book-work since the time of William Morris. It was founded in 1953, when the city inherited the comprehensive collection of the great typographer Karl Klingspor ; and was soon augmented by those of Rudolf Koch and Rudo Spemann. Since then, with financial help from the state of Hesse, it has systematically acquired examples of beautiful printing, illustration and binding, a library of scholarly books on these subjects, and several thousand book-jackets. Items are selected not for their rarity or luxury but for undoubtedly quality of content and form. The Museum owes much of its international reputation to its constantly changing exhibitions on individual artists and typographers, and to its Christmas exhibitions of children's picture-books.

9272 Consideration of paper in relation to various methods of book production, L. E. Carter. Paper & Print, Winter 1958, 430-436.

Reviews the types of paper best suited for book work using the following processes : (i) letterpress, (ii) offset lithography, (iii) photogravure. Colour printing by the same processes is also considered. It is noted that a final decision is often made on the basis of cost. It is shown how binding may call for characteristics in the paper that are opposed to good printing qualities. The need for the printer and the paper maker to have a close understanding with each other is emphasized.

9273 Deterioration in book papers, W. J. Barrow and R. C. Sproull. Science, 129 (3356) 24 April 1959, 1075-1084. Illus.

Deterioration of book papers has become a serious problem for libraries, but exact data regarding deterioration have been unavailable. Whilst deterioration caused by air pollution has been considered, pollutants left in papers or added during manufacture have not. The paper of many books of 25 to 50 years ago and even modern books of the 1940's are deteriorating rapidly. Typical modern papers have only 20% of the folding endurance of that of papers 200-500 years old. Acidity appears to be the main cause of deterioration. In an effort to meet the quantity of papers required to-day, many weak and unstable papers have been produced. Where permanence is required, as in libraries, this is serious. A stabilizing process is described but much research remains to be done. The co-operation of the scientist, papermaker, printer, publisher and librarian is required.

9274 Development of typographic style on the continent : typographic exercises and commentary, C. Sciboz. *Print in Britain*, 6 (12) April 1959, 746-749. Illus.

The exercises consist of twelve title-pages, specially designed in historic continental styles, and representing titlepage design on twelve dates from 1490 to 1955. The commentary consists of twelve paragraphs, one for each title-page date, briefly describing the evolution of printing and particularly the design of title-pages. The paragraphs are arranged chronologically by date, and each paragraph covers from the date at the head of the previous paragraph to its own date.

9275 The typefoundry of Vincent Figgins, 1792-1836, James Mosley. *Motif*, (1) November 1958, 29-36. Illus.

The foundry helped to create the evolution in typographical styles that saw the old face become only one of many styles of typeface. Figgins' first specimen sheet was issued in May 1793. He had good connections with the University Presses, and was also connected with the experimental stereotype office conducted by Andrew Wilson for Lord Stanhope. The typefaces he produced included several sans-serif faces, and he gave this style its name. He also produced a wide range of decorative typefaces. To go with his new designs he produced appropriate decorative material such as borders. A number of his designs are reproduced.

9276 The typographical adventure of William Morris. *Book Design and Production*, 2 (1) 1959, 34-39. Illus.

Refers to an exhibition of the same title that has been shown recently in a number of European cities and analyses the typography of the invitation cards produced by the various organisers of the exhibition. In the cities of Manchester, Leeds, Leicester and Glasgow, the producers of the invitation cards were the local public library authorities. Each invitation card is illustrated, in colour where necessary, and the typographical standard of each commented upon.

9277 The Fanfrolico Press : an appreciation, Anthony Adams. *Amer. Book Collector*, 9 (8) April 1959, 9-14. Illus.

This press was one of the less well-known of modern private presses, but is interesting as its books were issued for literary reasons rather than as examples of fine printing, though frequently they achieved this also. Between its establishment in Sydney, NSW, removal to Bloomsbury in 1926 and demise in 1930, some 37 titles had been issued, including nine translations from the classics, twelve reprints of little-known English literature, and eight volumes of contemporary verse. Some books were printed by hand, and others by commercial presses, but the press is chiefly remarkable for the fact that its proprietors were—in the sixteenth century tradition—the translators and editors of their texts.

9278 From the rigid to the flexible, Edward Rondthaler. *Penrose Annual*, 53, 1959, 1-9. Illus.

Photographic or 'cold' composition will revolutionise printing, once it is established, and not be content to imitate metal type. Letter forms may change completely : size, shape, weight, design will be variable, without restriction of

type cutting or casting. Pencil and brush, not the graver, will be the typographer's tool, and design will be perfectly reproduced. Italics can be made by oblique photography.

9279 Outlook for Xerography, A. Matheson. *Print in Britain*, 6 (12) April 1959, 738-742. Illus.

A survey of the process from its beginnings is given. The basic electronic processes governing it are described. The use of xerography to produce masters for offset-lithography is considered, together with the equipment necessary. Other xerographic equipment described includes the Copyflo machine that can be used to reproduce single copies of books. The future outlook for the process is discussed, mention being made of developments such as the Xeronic output printer which utilizes computer principles and which opens up possibilities of fantastic printing speeds. (See also **Developments in Xerography . . .** William R. Hawker. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (2) March 1959, 111-117).

9280 Micro-Xero-Litho O-P books. *Microcosm*, 5 (1) Spring 1959, 1-2.

Describes University Microfilm's use of a small offset press in conjunction with the Copyflo printer to produce small editions (up to 500) of O/P books, at an approximate average cost (for 100 copies) of 1c per page per copy. The entire process (printing, collating, folding if necessary, trimming and paper binding) can be completed in a few minutes per page.

9281 The decoration of commercial book covers, George Ellard. *Book Design and Production*, 2 (1) 1959, 28-33. Illus.

Experiments were made with preprinting by Rotaprint on Fabroleen to produce the effect of quarterbinding, but although the appearance of the binding cases made with this was good, the ink panel rubbed badly. Continued experiments using lithographic processes were successful with checker-board and quarter-binding styles, but more difficulties were experienced when the material was varied, as the ink did not dry hard. This trouble was eventually overcome, and from simple geometric patterns the experiments went on to marbled-paper effects, inset panels and other ideas. The decorated binding cases produced in the experiments were used for individual titles, and consequently fairly small runs : costs were therefore comparatively high. But the fact that the same basic design printed on standard crown octavo covers of various colours will produce a large number of different effects, will mean that the same design can be used for several titles and the unit cost of each cover will be negligible. Bindings which are brighter can be achieved at low cost, but call for care and enthusiasm on the part of publisher, binder, and designer.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

9282 Revision of the [American] copyright law, Benjamin Kaplan. *Law Lib. J.*, 52 (1) February 1959, 3-10. References.

Discusses some of the unsatisfactory features of the present law now being revised by the Copyright Office. They concern such matters as notice, registration and deposit. For example, unintentional omissions of, or faults in, the notice

can invalidate copyright. A law that thus forfeits rights for trivial errors needs re-examination. Another group of problems concerns the distinction between published and unpublished works. Thirdly the present law is focussed on books, it does not mention radio and television, nor does it take into account that new species of books, viz., photographic reprints. Fourthly, as regards duration and extent of protection there is something wrong with a law that accords the same period of protection to all copyrightable works from books and paintings to designs for cheap costume jewelry. Finally certain librarians' quandaries are examined. How far can permission be given to use and ultimately publish unpublished manuscript material held by libraries?

9283 The need for more information concerning law book publishing, Norbert D. West. *Law Lib. J.*, 52 (1) February 1959, 19-28. References.

There is not enough information available to gauge the average output of law books in America, both as to number of titles produced and the number of copies sold in an average year. Whatever statistics are available seem to be not too well documented. The author tries to prove these statistics wrong by analysing annual reports of libraries and by other logical deductions from known facts. The conclusions drawn in this way can only be speculative. The procedure is only justified as fortifying the plea for more information and better statistics. These can only be gained by a concerted effort on the part of the legal profession.

9284 Pour une centralisation de l'exploitation de la documentation périodique par une collaboration édition-bibliothèque [Towards the centralisation of documentation of periodicals] Henriot Marty. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (28) March 1959, 25-31.

Examines the different methods various publishers are using to supply summaries and bibliographical information about the articles in their periodicals. Suggests that the method used by the Swiss periodical *Die Unternehmung* is a good model, being both simple to use and easy to supply. Each fascicule should carry an interpolated sheet which can be pasted to standard size cards, giving bibliographic notes and a short summary furnished by the author of each article.

9285 Wird das Rollbuch sich einen Platz in der Welt erobern? [Will the book roll gain a place in the world?] Hans Schmidt. *DFW*, 7 (4) April 1959, 108-112. Photo., bibliog.

Technical and economic difficulties prevent a wider use of micro-material and the public prefers to read without optical aids. The book roll, which can be up to ten times cheaper than a pocket edition, is a one-column, 6 x 10 cm., highly condensed text printed on a role of Milar foil of 0.006 mm. thickness. The roll is encased and can be wound up and down. The columns of an existing book are divided and mounted as an endless band. This band is copied on Copyrapid film which serves as master for printing. Alternatively, near-print can be dealt with in a similar manner.

9286 The talking book, Yasushi Hoshino. *Penrose Annual*, 53, 1959, 57-60. Illus.

'Synchrosheets' (or, bound together, 'synchrobook') will soon be commercially produced in Japan. Paper, backed with ferromagnetic film, is printed on magnetically, on the tape recorder principle; alternatively, ferromagnetic

powder is mixed with the printing ink in which the text/illustration is printed on to paper. The 'synchroreader' reads the prepared paper aloud. Text and/or illustration can be printed normally over the magnetic text, so that user can see and hear at the same time.

9287 The use of typewriter composed offset lithography, J. C. Beard. *Asst. Lib.*, 51 (2) February 1958, 37-41.

Modern typewriters equipped with a "modern" typeface, electric touch, automatic space-up keys, interchangeable platens, line spacers and proportional spacing enable typewriter script to resemble conventional type. Publication in this form is thus becoming more acceptable than it was formerly. Costs are much reduced and it is recommended for works which would either be expensive if printed or might not be published at all, e.g. modern poetry, some fiction by new writers, and the learned, highly specialised, small edition material. Librarians should support publishers using this method and might set an example by issuing a library periodical or professional textbook in near-print.

BIOGRAPHY

9288 Portrait of a woman librarian : Ethel Winifred Austin (1875-1918), W. A. Munford. *Lib. World*, 60 (705) March 1959, 166-170.

The daughter of a London shipbroker, she secured her first post in 1906 as Secretary and Librarian of the Incorporated National Lending Library for the Blind—then passing through a difficult time. By 1914, its bookstock had risen from 8,000 to 19,000 and the number of its readers from 900 to 7,000; staff had increased and the provinces were beginning to contribute financial assistance. Her writings and speeches secured valuable publicity for her library, which became the centre of the Federation of Libraries for the Blind when this was established in 1913. During the war she interested herself in the work of St. Dunstan's Lodge, but her prime interest remained as always, her library. In 1916, thanks to a grant from C.U.K.T., it moved into new premises and became the National Library for the Blind, thus fulfilling her long-cherished ambition; the Northern Branch was established in 1918. Her work brought her into contact with many public librarians, notably G. E. Roebuck, and L. S. Jast, whom she had promised to marry when the war was over, but she died shortly before its end. Her memory is perpetuated by the Library's Annual E. W. Austin Reading Competition for its blind readers. [See also correspondence *Lib. World*, 60 (707) May 1959, 250-251].

9289 Aus dem Leben und Wirken Johann Michael Franckes : die Tätigkeit des Bibliothekars der Bünauschen Sammlung in den Jahren 1753-1775 auf Grund neuer Quellen dargestellt. [The life and work of Johann Michael Francke : the activities of the librarian of the Bünauschen collection during the years 1753-1775, as given in new sources of information] Hans Henning. *Z. f. Bib.*, 72 (5-6) 1958, 273-298.

Johann Michael Francke, custodian of the library of Heinrich von Bünauschen, compiled its fine catalogue, and united it with the Saxon court library and the

private collection of the Count von Brühl. In doing so he founded the National Library of Saxony, and settled its policies for more than 150 years. His letters to Jakob Friedrich von Fritsch, dated 1753-1775, have until recently remained almost unknown in the Goethe and Schiller archives, but are quoted freely here. They tell the day-to-day story of his ceaseless efforts to organise the three collections, and to make himself a lasting memorial. He was one of the few great German librarians.

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CORRECTION

In the list of abbreviations (p. xii) for CSIRO read Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

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